

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

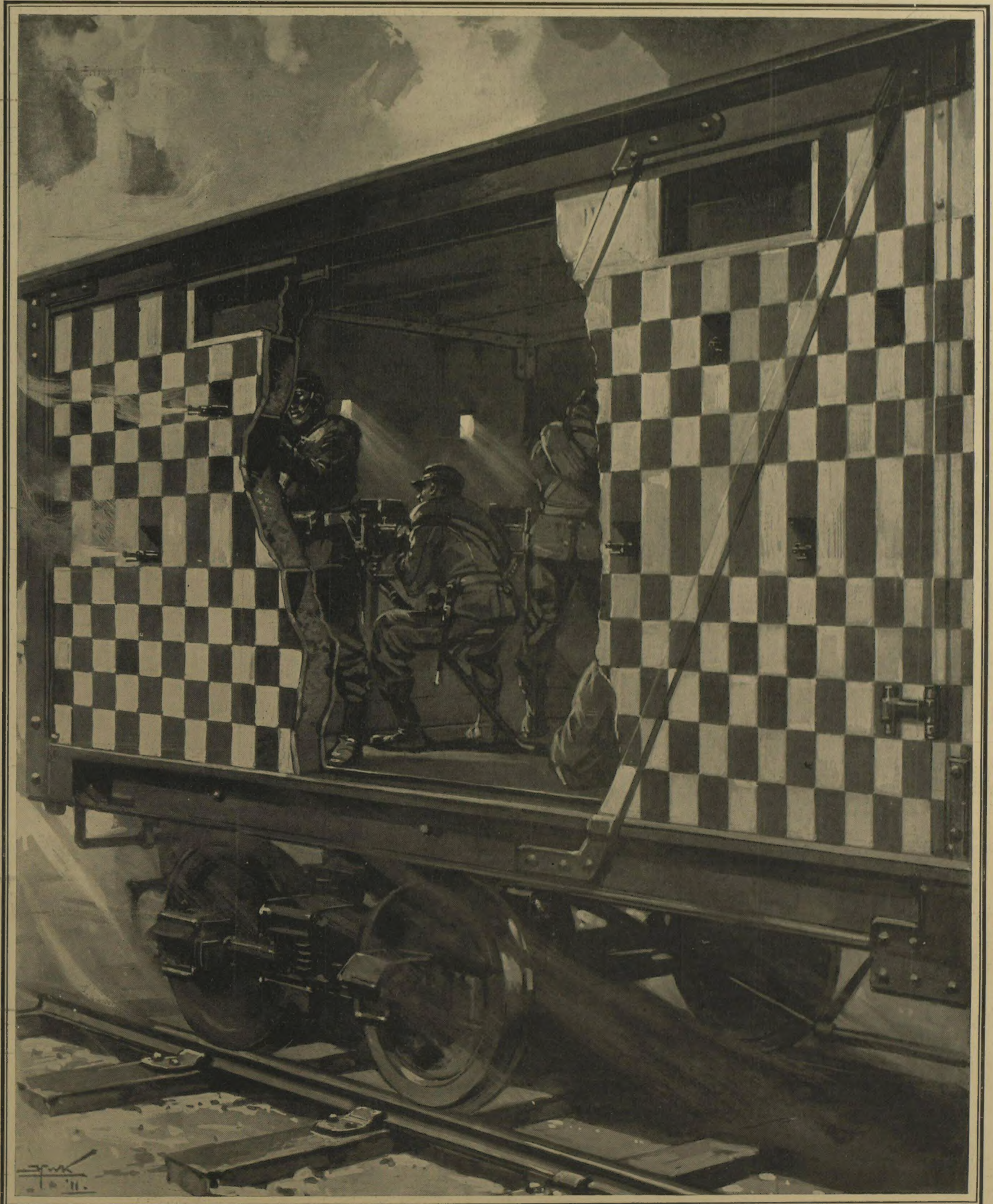
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No. 3758. - VOL. CXXXVIII.

SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1911.

SIXPENCE.

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CHECKERED TO MAKE THE LOOP-HOLES "INVISIBLE": A MILITARY TRAIN USED BY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT'S FORCES AGAINST REBELS.

The Mexican Government has been using military trains in its operations against the rebels, these working between Chihuahua and Ciudad Juarez. The cars are ordinary freight-cars, painted checker-fashion that the loop-holes may be as invisible as possible. They are lined with half-inch steel, and between this and the walls and roof is a space filled with sand.

Each car has twenty-nine loop-holes on either side, and six at either end. The larger loop-holes at the ends are intended for quick-firing guns. That the working of these particular guns may be shown, our Drawing is partly in section. On April 23 it was announced that a four days' armistice had been concluded between the Mexican Government and the rebels.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKORF.

HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

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PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT TO ITALY.

THE recent visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught to Rome has done much to confirm and extend the friendly relations between Great Britain and Italy. The present year is a memorable one for both countries, for while we are preparing to celebrate the Coronation, Italy is keeping the jubilee of her political unity, in honour of which great Exhibitions are being held both at Rome and at the former capital, Turin. At the latter city it was arranged that the King of Italy should open the International Exhibition this Saturday, the 29th. On the 21st, the traditional birthday of Rome, the Ethnographical Exhibition at Rome was inaugurated amid scenes of high enthusiasm, Prince Arthur accompanying the King and Queen of Italy, and receiving, with them, a great ovation from the crowd. Later in the day, he visited the Exhibition of Fine Arts, where there is an important British collection. On the following day, a State banquet was given at the Quirinal in his honour, and speeches were exchanged by the King of Italy and Prince Arthur expressing in the most cordial terms their mutual goodwill and that of their respective nations. Prince Arthur left Rome the next day, carrying with him the hearty good wishes and friendship of the Italian people and the Italian Court. There is no doubt that the Prince has both inherited and developed that most valuable aptitude, which is characteristic of our royal house, for maintaining genial relations with the ruling powers and the peoples of foreign countries. In his own person he has done much to promote the popularity of the nation whom he so ably represented in Italy.

PARLIAMENT.

THE leadership of the House of Commons during the consideration of the Parliament Bill recalls Mr. Justice Darling's witty description of the division of labour between Mr. Gladstone and Sir William Harcourt, with "the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night." Mr. Asquith rules by day, and Mr. Churchill takes his place when he goes home. The result is that the principal part of the sitting is given up to comparatively grave, as well as important, debate, and that after twelve has struck the Chairman's difficulties in maintaining order begin. Some of the young and lively members of the Opposition are drawn into combat when Mr. Churchill is in command, and, on the other hand, they are frequently exposed to "a constant fire of interruptions," such as Mr. Emmott deprecated late on Monday night. Mr. Balfour has continued to excel in criticism. His impromptu speeches have been brilliant and have completely restored his authority as the Unionist Leader. In recent great debates the Prime Minister has stated quite frankly the objects with which the Parliament Bill is being promoted. He read on Monday numerous quotations from speeches to show that it was made perfectly clear both by the Government and by the Opposition during the General Election that the Bill, if passed, would be followed by Home Rule. Mr. Balfour, however, complained that in their speeches in the country Ministers laid emphasis upon the prejudice raised against the Upper House, that the Home Rule issue was disguised, and that the electors certainly did not know what sort of scheme was to be proposed. An amendment by a Scottish Radical to secure that Home Rule for the other parts of the United Kingdom should be passed simultaneously with Irish Home Rule was not persisted in, and the Liberal Party was almost unanimous in resisting the Opposition proposal to exclude from the operation of the Parliament Bill any measure for the establishment of a Parliament in Ireland. A feeling of passionate resistance, however, was manifested by Unionists, who contended that the opinion of the people must be taken on the direct issue. Many other points of great interest were discussed on the second clause this week, the whole controversy being carried on in a spirited manner by the Government and the Opposition. At the same time, what Radicals discussed in private was their grievance against the Lord Chancellor with respect to the appointment of Justices of the Peace. Their feeling was shown by Mr. Agar-Robartes' inquiry as to whether the Prime Minister could "hold out any hopes with reference to the rumoured resignation of the present occupant of the Woolsack?" Rarely has such a question appeared on the notice-paper of the House of Commons.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"BETTER NOT ENQUIRE," AT THE PRINCE
OF WALES'S.

THERE is something odd in the reflection that we should have had to wait for an English adaptation of M. Capus' "Deux Ecoles" till a date at which the tone of French feeling has entirely altered on its subject, and our own playgoers, too, have grown rather tired of the sort of farce that is based on the infidelity of a husband and the lightning changes brought about by divorce made easy. At any rate, Miss Gladys Unger's version would seem to have been done just a little too late, and to miss fire somehow. Possibly some of the vivacity of the author's wit has been lost in the process of transportation. Perhaps some of the clearness of his portraiture has been necessarily blurred out of regard for the Censor's scruples. Certainly, as now manipulated for English tastes, the piece is, even on its own lines, something of a disappointment. Its plot is not so very different from that of the old Palais Royal "screamers"; its cynicism happens to be out of date. And so, while there is no little fun in the glibness and bland impudence with which the husband, of Mr. Hawtrey's impersonating, lies to the wife he has deceived and has given every excuse for divorce; while we can but laugh in the restaurant-scene at the quaintness of the meeting of the divorced pair, both saddled

with boring companions and only too ready to throw them over for a talk together, the situations seem to lack somewhat of their original piquancy. Yet Mr. Hawtrey acts delightfully in his own characteristic fashion; and if Miss Marie Löhr is altogether too ingenuous for the rôle of the heroine, comedians like Mr. Holman Clark, Mr. J. H. Barnes, and Miss Vane Featherstone do their best to support Mr. Hawtrey's efforts. But we scarcely obtain a suggestion from the English players, as they interpret their parts, of the French setting of the farce.

"BARON TRENCK" AT THE WHITNEY THEATRE.

A new name does not always bring good luck to a theatre, though a good play always will. Mr. Whitney has given his own name to the playhouse formerly known as the Waldorf and the Strand, but he has not found for it a second "Chocolate Soldier." "Baron Trenck," a comic opera adapted from the German, and furnished with music of Felix Albini's, is a very elaborate production, that can boast music which is tuneful, if reminiscent of too many styles, a cast which is unusually strong, and singing quite above the average. But it has, oh! such a dull plot, and the scenery is strangely crude at times. The first act, indeed, contains all those elements which brought about the fall of old comic opera. We are given a glaring village set, and stupid sham-romantic scenes, in which a mild plot begins to show itself, concerning two lovers, who are very haughty with each other, but are obviously to be paired off in the end. Baron Trenck, in a scarlet uniform, rescues a Countess from bandits, but is flouted by her because of his Lohario-like reputation. The second half of the story shows us the Baron having his revenge—putting himself up to be raffled, and then when the Countess draws the right lot, repulsing her in his turn, only to surrender eventually in the inevitable waltz-duet and dance. The music is graceful and bright, and worthy of a better libretto. The singing of Mr. Walter Hyde and Miss Caroline Habehard is all that could be desired. There is a delicious dance given to Miss Marie George, who has far too few opportunities, and various choruses and songs of the middle act almost efface the bad impression produced by the first. But the fun of the whole piece is so tame: Mr. Passmore has no material to work on, Mr. Rutland Barrington is even worse off for a part, and Mr. Danvers struggles valiantly with the eccentricities of a courtier who quotes Shakespeare, and is not too amusing at that. If the comic artists are given a free hand, they, and the composer's score, may even yet effect the salvation of "Baron Trenck."

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)

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By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE is inevitably something comic (comic in the broad and vulgar style which all men ought to appreciate in its place) about the panic aroused by the presence of the Mormons and their supposed polygamous campaign in this country. It calls up the absurd image of an enormous omnibus, packed inside with captive English ladies, with an Elder on the box, controlling his horses with the same patriarchal gravity as his wives, and another Elder as conductor calling out "Higher up," with an exalted and allegorical intonation. And there is something highly fantastic to the ordinary healthy mind in the idea of any precaution being proposed; in the idea of locking the Duchess in the boudoir and the governess in the nursery, lest they should make a dash for Utah, and become the ninety-third Mrs. Abraham Nye, or the hundredth Mrs. Hiram Boke. But these frankly vulgar jokes, like most vulgar jokes, cover a popular prejudice which is but the bristly hide of a living principle. Elder Ward, recently speaking at Nottingham, strongly protested against these rumours, and asserted absolutely that polygamy had never been practised with the consent of the Mormon Church since 1890. I think it only just that this disclaimer should be circulated; but though it is most probably sincere, I do not find it very soothing. The year 1890 is not very long ago, and a society that could have practised so recently a custom so alien to Christendom must surely have a moral attitude which might be repellent to us in many other respects. Moreover, the phrase about the consent of the Church (if correctly reported) has a little the air of an official repudiating responsibility for unofficial excesses. It sounds almost as if Mr. Abraham Nye might, on his own account, come into church with a hundred and fourteen wives, but people were supposed not to notice them. It might amount to little more than this, that the chief Elder may allow the hundred and fourteen wives to walk down the street like a girls' school, but he is not officially expected to take off his hat to each of them in turn. Seriously speaking, however, I have little doubt that Elder Ward speaks the substantial truth, and that polygamy is dying, or has died, among the Mormons. My reason for thinking this is simple: it is that polygamy always tends to die out. Even in the East I believe that, counting heads, it is by this time the exception rather than the rule. Like slavery, it is always being started, because of its obvious conveniences. It has only one small inconvenience, which is that it is intolerable.

Our real error in such a case is that we do not know or care about the creed itself, from which a people's customs, good or bad, will necessarily flow. We talk much about "respecting" this or that person's religion; but the way to respect a religion is to treat it as a religion: to ask what are its tenets and what are their consequences. But modern tolerance is deaf to intolerance. The old religious authorities, at least, defined a heresy before they condemned it,

and read a book before they burned it. But we are always saying to a Mormon or a Moslem—"Never mind about your religion, come to my arms." To which he naturally replies—"But I do mind about my religion, and I advise you to mind your eye."

About half the history now taught in schools and colleges is made windy and barren by this narrow notion of leaving out the theological theories. The wars and Parliaments of the Puritans make absolutely no sense if we leave out the fact that Calvinism appeared to them to be the absolute metaphysical truth, unanswerable, unreplaceable, and the only thing worth having in the world. The Crusades and dynastic quarrels of the Norman and Angevin Kings make

at both epochs. William the Conqueror was in some ways a cynical and brutal soldier, but he did attach importance to the fact that the Church upheld his enterprise; that Harold had sworn falsely on the bones of saints, and that the banner above his own lances had been blessed by the Pope. Cromwell was in some ways a cynical and brutal soldier; but he did attach importance to the fact that he had gained assurance from on high in the Calvinistic scheme; that the Bible seemed to support him—in short, the most important moment in his own life, for him, was not when Charles I lost his head, but when Oliver Cromwell did not lose his soul. If you leave these things out of the story, you are leaving out the story itself. If William Rufus was only a red-haired man who liked hunting, why did he force Anselm's head under a mitre, instead of forcing his head under a headsman's axe? If John Bunyan only cared for "righteousness," why was he in terror of being damned, when he knew he was rationally righteous? We shall never make anything of moral and religious movements in history until we begin to look at their theory as well as their practice. For their practice (as in the case of the Mormons) is often so unfamiliar and frantic that it is quite unintelligible without their theory.

I have not the space, even if I had the knowledge, to describe the fundamental theories of Mormonism about the universe. But they are extraordinarily interesting; and a proper understanding of them would certainly enable us to see daylight through the more perplexing or menacing customs of this community; and therefore to judge how far polygamy was in their scheme a permanent and self-renewing principle or (as is quite probable) a personal and unscrupulous accident. The basic Mormon belief is one that comes out of the morning of the earth, from the most primitive and even infantile attitude. Their chief dogma is that

God is material, not that he was materialised once, as all Christians believe; nor that he is materialised specially, as all Catholics believe; but that he was materially embodied from all time; that he has a local habitation as well as a name. Under the influence of this barbaric but violently vivid conception, these people crossed a great desert with their guns and oxen, patiently, persistently, and courageously, as if they were following a vast and visible giant who was striding across the plains. In other words, this strange sect, by soaking itself solely in the Hebrew Scriptures, had really managed to reproduce the atmosphere of those Scriptures as they are felt by Hebrews rather than by Christians. A number of dull, earnest, ignorant, black-coated men with chimney-pot hats, chin beards or mutton-chop whiskers, managed to reproduce in their own souls the richness and the peril of an ancient Oriental experience. If we think from this end we may possibly guess how it was that they added polygamy.



General Pasqual Orozco. Prov. Pres. Francisco Madero. José Garibaldi. Raoul Madero. Francisco Gonzales.

THE MEN WHO ARE DETERMINED TO MAKE A NEW EPOCH IN MEXICAN HISTORY: MADERO. THE "PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT." AND OTHER LEADERS OF THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

Señor Francisco Madero aspired to the Presidency in the event of the revolution being successful, but, when the four days' armistice was recently concluded, he was reported to have said that he did not insist on the immediate resignation of President Diaz. General Orozco has been the principal leader of the rebel forces in the field. Señor Raoul Madero is a brother of the "Provisional President." Señor José Garibaldi is a descendant of the great Garibaldi. The photograph was taken quite recently outside the town of Chihuahua.—[Photo. Lewis.]

absolutely no sense if we leave out the fact that these men (with all their vices) were enthusiastic for the doctrine, discipline, and endowment of Catholicism. Yet I have read a history of the Puritans by a modern Nonconformist in which the name of Calvin was not even mentioned, which is like writing a history of the Jews without mentioning either Abraham or Moses. And I have never read any popular or educational history of England that gave the slightest hint of the motives in the human mind that covered England with abbeys and Palestine with banners. Historians seem to have completely forgotten the two facts—first, that men act from ideas; and second, that it might, therefore, be as well to discover which ideas. The mediævals did not believe primarily in "chivalry," but in Catholicism, as producing chivalry among other things. The Puritans did not believe primarily in "righteousness," but in Calvinism, as producing righteousness among other things. It was the creed that held the coarse or cunning men of the world

PRESIDED OVER BY A MISSIONARY FROM UTAH: SUNDAY SERVICE AT THE MORMONS' LONDON HEADQUARTERS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST,

FREDERIC DE HAENEN



IN "DESERET," SOUTH TOTTENHAM, THE MEETING-PLACE OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS:

The London headquarters of the Mormons, or, to give them their full title, "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," is at "Deseret," High Road, South Tottenham, and is at present presided over by a missionary from Utah. This particular branch, which has been in existence for some twenty years, has a membership of about six hundred English men and women. It has occupied the present building for three years or so. The Sunday-evening

COMMUNICATING IN BREAD AND WATER: AND OTHER SKETCHES AT A SUNDAY SERVICE.

meetings, which begin at 6.30, are attended by about two hundred people. To this meeting, as to all others, the general public are invited. No collections are made, the church being supported by its members, who subscribe a tithe of their earnings. The speakers are men who are not paid. The Sunday service witnessed by our Artist began with hymns. Then followed communion given in two kinds, bread and water; preaching; more hymns; and, finally, the blessing.

PORTRAITS & PERSONAL NOTES.

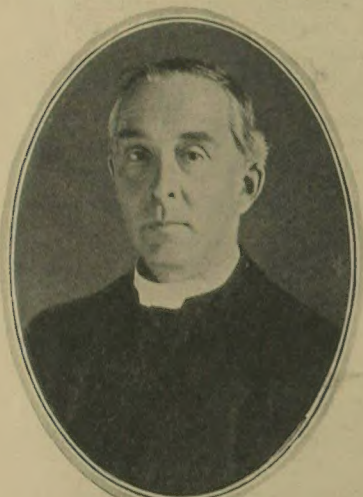


ADMIRAL R. E. WEMYSS, R.N.,
Who has just been Promoted to Flag Rank.

ADMIRAL Rosslyn Erskine Wemyss, R.N., who has recently been promoted to flag rank, is an Extra Equerry to the King. He is a son of the late Mr. J. H. Erskine Wemyss, of Wemyss Castle, Fife, and was born in 1864. At thirteen he entered the Navy, attaining the rank of Commander in 1898, and that of Captain in 1901. A few years ago he married Miss Victoria Morier, the only daughter of the late Sir Robert Morier. Their home is at Cannes.

Bernard Maimon, the central figure of the trio arrested in Paris in connection with the disappearance of official documents, is an Arab who is believed to be a naturalised British subject. He has been known in Paris for some ten years, having been employed, it is rumoured, by the Sultan Abdul Hamid to watch the movements of Young Turk refugees. Maimon and his two friends, Palliez and René Rouet, were arrested on March 31.

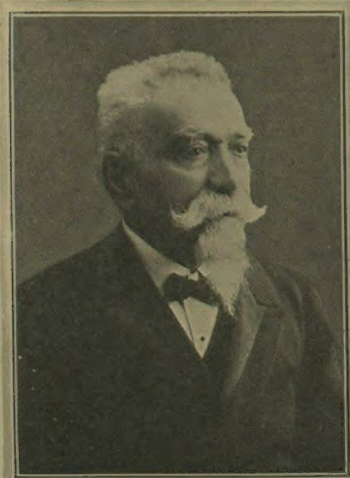
Dr. Burge, Head-Master of Winchester, who has been appointed Bishop of Southwark, was born in 1862, and was educated at Marlborough and University College, Oxford. After being sixth-form master at Wellington for a time, he was for ten years, 1890 to 1900, Fellow, Tutor, and Dean of his College. He then became Head-Master of Repton, but shortly afterwards, in 1901, he was elected to succeed Dr. Fearon at Winchester, being the first Head-Master there who was not a Wykehamist.



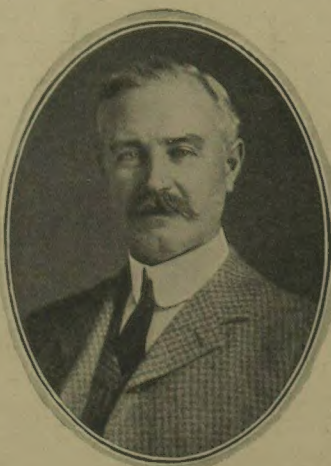
THE REV. H. M. BURGE, D.D.,
Head-Master of Winchester, Appointed
Bishop of Southwark.

Major-General E. O. F. Hamilton, who has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey and Alderney, has since 1908 been in command of the troops in Sierra Leone. He has seen a large amount of active service, having taken part in the Afghan War of 1878 to 1880, the Burma War of 1886-7, the Hazara Expedition of 1891, served with the Malakand Field Force in 1897, and as Second in Command in the Tirah Expeditionary Force of 1897-8. Finally, he commanded the 2nd Battalion of the Queen's in 1899 in South Africa, and from April 1900 to the end of the war he was Brigadier-General commanding a Brigade. He has since for five years commanded a Brigade in India. In 1886 General Hamilton married Miss Isabel Harris, daughter of General Philip H. F. Harris.

It was arranged that, on April 29, the King of Italy should open the International Exhibition at Turin, which is to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy, with Rome as its capital.



SENATOR TOMMASO VILLA,
President of the Executive Committee
of the Turin Exhibition.



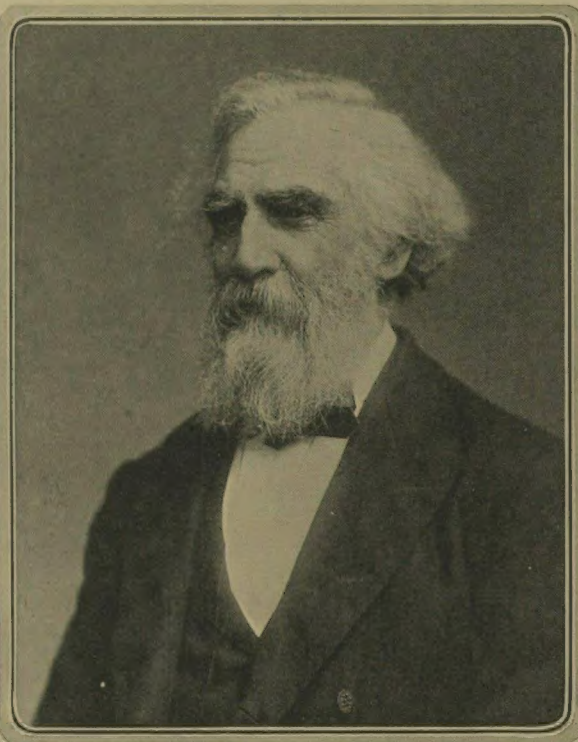
MAJOR-GEN. E. O. F. HAMILTON, C.B.,
Appointed Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey
and Alderney.

The Exhibition buildings, which include a large and handsome British Section, are situated in the Valentino Park. Many other countries are also represented. The president of the executive council of the Exhibition, composed of a number



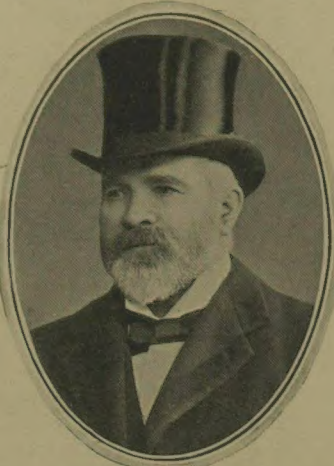
of distinguished Italians, is Senator Tommaso Villa, whose portrait we give on this page.

No man ever used great wealth more wisely, liberally, and systematically than Mr. John Passmore Edwards, the famous philanthropist, who died last Saturday in his eighty-ninth year. He has left numerous and solid memorials of his generosity in the institutions which he founded. They include twenty-five free libraries, mostly in London and Cornwall (his native county, to which he was deeply devoted), as well as hospitals, convalescent homes, technical institutes, and art galleries, bringing the total



THE LATE MR. PASSMORE EDWARDS,
The famous Philanthropist and Founder of Free Libraries.

to more than seventy. The best-known of his foundations, perhaps, are the Passmore Edwards Settlement in Tavistock Place and the Passmore Edwards Hall built for the London University School of Economics. Mr. Passmore Edwards was the son of a poor Cornish carpenter, and was born at Blackwater, near Truro, in 1823. He came to London at eighteen, and obtained work as a clerk in a publisher's office, and ten years later set up with a small capital on his own account. A serious illness brought him to bankruptcy, but he made a success with some trade journals which he started, and paid his creditors in full. In 1876 he bought the *Echo*, which he edited for twenty years, and



THE LATE MR. THOMAS
BRINDLEY,
The Senior Irish Racing Official.

which, in his hands, became a splendid property. He sat in Parliament for five years, 1880 to 1885, as a Liberal representing Salisbury, but seceded from Mr. Gladstone over Home Rule. As a young man he attended various Peace Conferences abroad as a delegate, and in 1855 published "The War: a Blunder and a Crime." He was twice offered a knighthood, by Queen Victoria and King Edward, but in each case he respectfully declined the honour.

All who are interested in Turf matters in Ireland and elsewhere will regret the death of

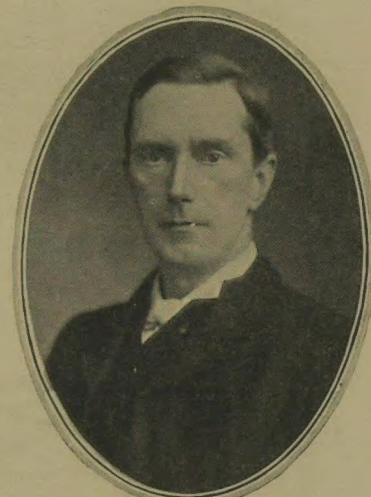


M. BERNARD MAIMON,
The Central Figure in the Affair of the
Missing French Official Documents.

and Registrar to the Irish National Hunt Committee.

Dr. Inge, who has been appointed to the Deanery of St. Paul's, in succession to Dr. Gregory, is not yet fifty-one. Since 1907 he has been Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, his name, curiously enough, being very similar to that of the late Oxford Professor of Divinity, Dr. Ince. The new Dean of St. Paul's is a Yorkshireman, and is a son of the late Rev. William Inge, Provost of Worcester College, Oxford. He was educated at Eton, where he was afterwards an assistant-master for four years, and at King's College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself in classics. In 1889 he became Fellow and Tutor of Hertford College, Oxford. He has twice been appointed Select Preacher at Oxford, and three times at Cambridge. In 1899 he gave the Bampton Lectures, and in 1906 the Paddock Lectures in New York. He has made a study of mysticism, a subject on which he has written several books; also some school-books and "Society in Rome under the Cæsars."

This is a year of exhibitions. On May 3 the Duke of Connaught is to open the Scottish National Exhibition in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow. The honorary chairman of the executive council, the Right Hon. A. McInnis Shaw, is the Lord Provost of Glasgow, one of the line of Glasgow merchants and manufacturers who have succeeded to the office of Chief Magistrate. He is an ironfounder, and employs many hands at Firhill Ironworks. Entering the Town Council in 1899, he took a prominent share in the many departments of Glasgow municipal activities, and in 1908 he was elected Lord Provost for the regulation period of three years. His term of office expires in November next. The honouring by titles of Glasgow Lord Provosts did not become a practice until the early seventies of last century, when several knighthoods were bestowed. The Lord Provosts of the last twenty years have been created Baronets at the end of their official careers, and probably, on the occasion of the forthcoming Exhibition, a similar honour will be conferred upon Mr. McInnis Shaw.



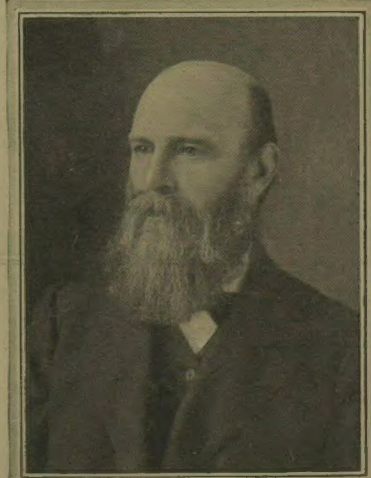
THE REV. W. R. INGE, D.D.,
Professor of Divinity at Cambridge—
Appointed Dean of St. Paul's.

At the first session of the Spring Assembly of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, held at the Bloomsbury Central Church on the 24th, the Rev. Principal Edwards, of Cardiff, the new Pre-



THE RIGHT HON. A. MCINNIS SHAW,
Chairman of the Executive Council
of the Scottish Exhibition.

sident of the Union, occupied the chair. He was introduced by the retiring President, Sir George Macalpine, of Accrington. Principal Edwards took as the subject of his address "United Christian Enterprise and National Evils."



PRINCIPAL W. EDWARDS, D.D.,
Elected President of the Baptist
Union.

PRINCE ARTHUR IN ROME AND THE "JALLS" IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.



Photo. Vecchia.

BUILT TO CELEBRATE THE JUBILEE OF THE UNITY OF THE KINGDOM

Prince Arthur of Connaught's visit to Rome, in place of his father, who was to have carried King George's congratulations to the Italian Court on the occasion of the celebration of the jubilee of the Unity of the Kingdom of Italy, was most successful; and, incidentally, it may be remarked that his Royal Highness's uniform, that of the

(Continued opposite.)



PRINCE
ARTHUR
OF
CONNAUGHT
AND THE
KING
OF
ITALY.

Photograph by
Trampus.

OF ITALY: THE EXHIBITION AT ROME—A PANORAMIC VIEW.

Scots Greys, called forth much admiration. The Prince arrived in Rome on the 20th of April, and in the course of the morning laid wreaths before the tombs of King Victor Emmanuel and King Humbert. In the afternoon he accompanied the King and Queen of Italy to the Races. On the Friday he attended the opening of the

(Continued below.)

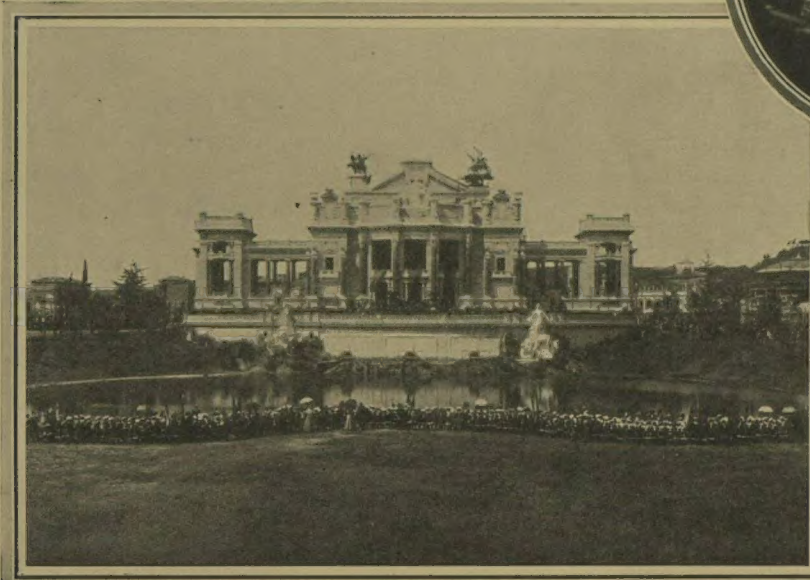


Photo. Fontana.

THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION AT ROME: THE INAUGURATION OF THE ETHNOGRAPHIC SECTION IN THE NAME OF THE KING OF ITALY.

(Continued.)

Ethnographic Section of the Rome Exhibition, visited the International Art Exhibition, and dined at the British Embassy. Other functions included an inspection of the barracks of the 82nd Infantry Regiment and those of the Engineers, a gala dinner at the Quirinal, luncheon with the Queen-Mother, and a garden

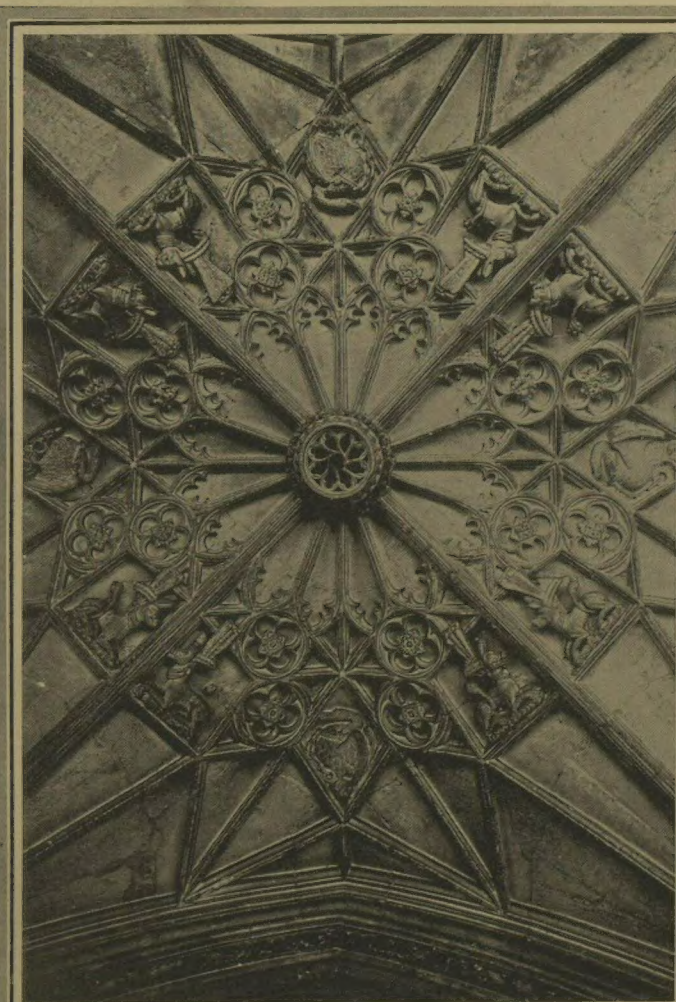
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Photo. Topical.

"VIVA INGHILTERRA!": THE CROWD MUCH INTERESTED IN PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT AND THE KING OF ITALY AT THE QUIRINAL.

party in the grounds of the British Embassy. A feature of the last-named entertainment were costume dances, including a Greek dance by four young people led by Miss Evelyn Rodd, daughter of the British Ambassador. There were also a Spanish dance, a hornpipe, and a floral march.



PRESUMED TO BE THE EARLIEST KNOWN REPRESENTATION OF THE MYSTERIOUS "KYNGE'S BEESTE": "JALLS" IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

It will be remembered that, illustrating the restoration of Henry the Eighth's stone bridge at Hampton Court recently, we gave illustrations of that mysterious "Kynge's Beeste," the "Jall," or "Yale." The other day the Rev. H. F. Westlake, Custodian of Westminster Abbey, writing in the *Times*, said: "Are we to identify the 'jall' with the antelope? The answer must be in the affirmative. . . . Now the antelope and the swan are the traditional badges of the De Bohun family, and the visitor to Henry the Fifth's Chantry Chapel in the Abbey will be shown them 'drawn according to Nature,' as they alternate on the frieze over the altar-tomb of Katherine of Valois, in honour of Henry's mother, Mary de Bohun.



Photos. Weller.

PROBABLY CARVED BEFORE 1431: "JALLS" ON THE FRIEZE OF THE ALTAR TOMB OF KATHERINE OF VALOIS.

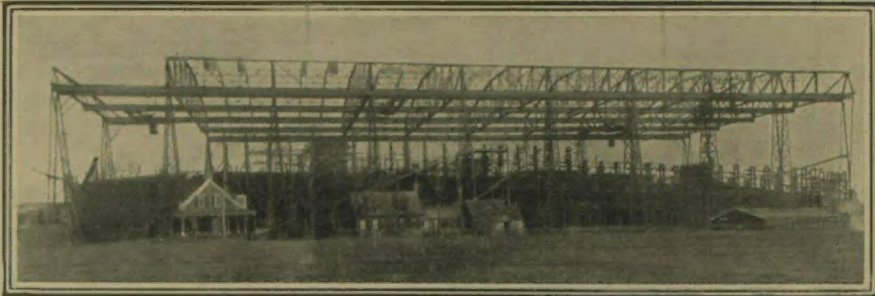
Passing along the ambulatory beneath, and looking up at the groining which supports the chantry, one can see the same animals, sculptured in the tracery, twelve in all, two antelopes alternating with a single swan. . . . It is known that the iron grille of Henry V. was made in 1431, so that if . . . the chantry was by that time in a state well advanced towards completion, we have here the earliest known representation of that mysterious 'Kynge's Beeste,' the 'jall.' It remains to be said that the credit of the discovery of the 'jall' in the Abbey belongs to Mr. David Weller." On the left of the "growth" seen behind the head of the "beeste" are fleurs-de-lys; on the right are tails of British lions.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



A SCHOOL OF WHALES STRANDED ON THE TASMANIAN COAST; THIRTY-SEVEN OF THE GREAT BEASTS ON PERKINS ISLAND.

Thirty-seven whales were stranded recently on Perkins Island, near the mouth of the Duck River, on the Tasmanian coast. Hundreds of people visited the place on the following day; thus human beings trod the island for the first time. It is believed that the occurrence marks a record.



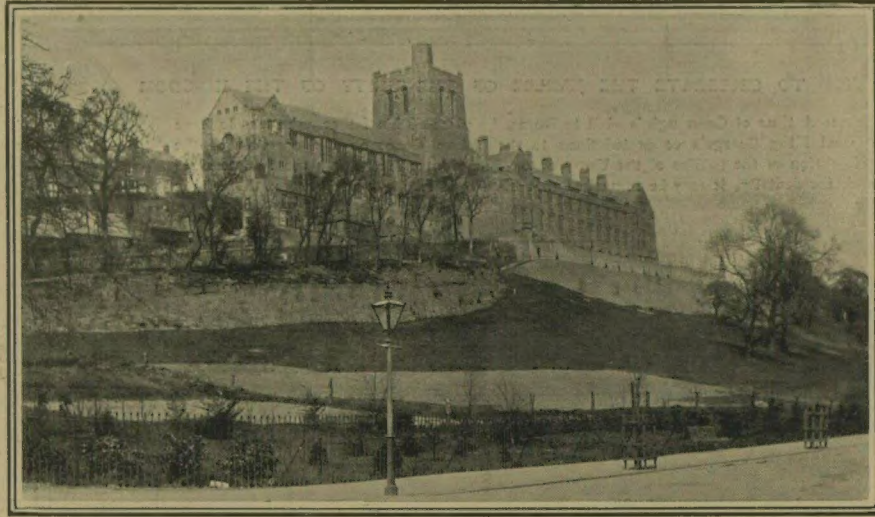
A GREAT "SUPER-DREADNOUGHT" BEING BUILT IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE ARGENTINE; THE "RIVIDAVIA" UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

The "Rividavia" is being constructed at Quincy, Massachusetts. Her normal displacement will be 25,000 tons. She will have a length of 557½ feet and a beam of 92 feet. Her normal radius will be 7000 miles at fifteen knots. She will carry twelve 12-inch guns, twelve 6-inch, and twelve 4-inch.



OF THE EDIFICE WHICH IS TO COST £4,300,000; THE BISHOP'S CHOIR AND TWO MEMORIAL CHAPELS OF THE NEW CATHEDRAL IN NEW YORK.

The choir and chapels of St. Saviour and St. Columba of the new cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York were consecrated recently. The building of the great episcopal cathedral was begun twenty years ago, and will continue for another thirty years. £800,000 has been spent on it already, and another £3,500,000 is required. The Gothic style predominates.



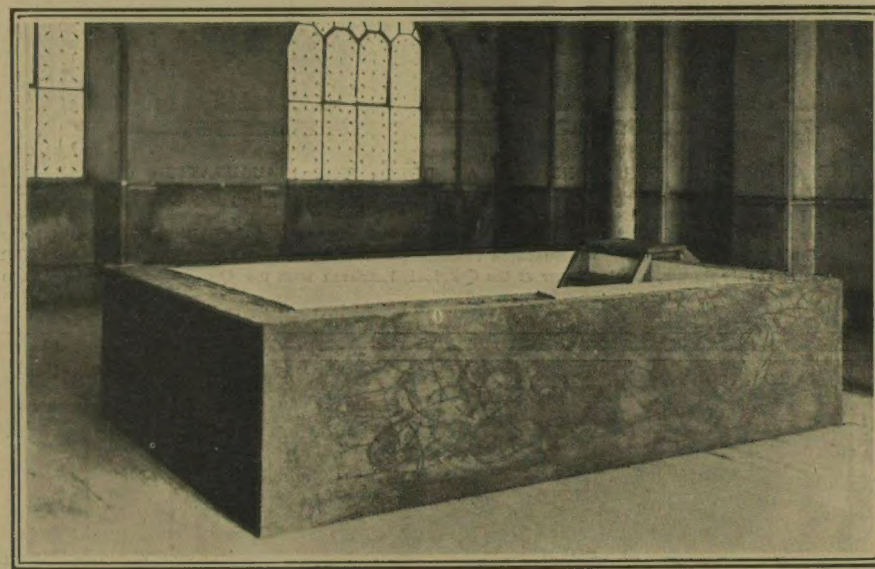
TO BE OPENED BY THE KING ON THE DAY FOLLOWING THE INVESTITURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES; THE NEW UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AT BANGOR.

The King and Queen are due to leave Ireland for Wales, on what will be a most historic visit, on July 12. On the 13th the Investiture of the Prince of Wales will take place at Carnarvon; on the following day, his Majesty will open the new University College at Bangor; and on the 15th he will lay the foundation-stone of the Welsh National Library, at Aberystwith.



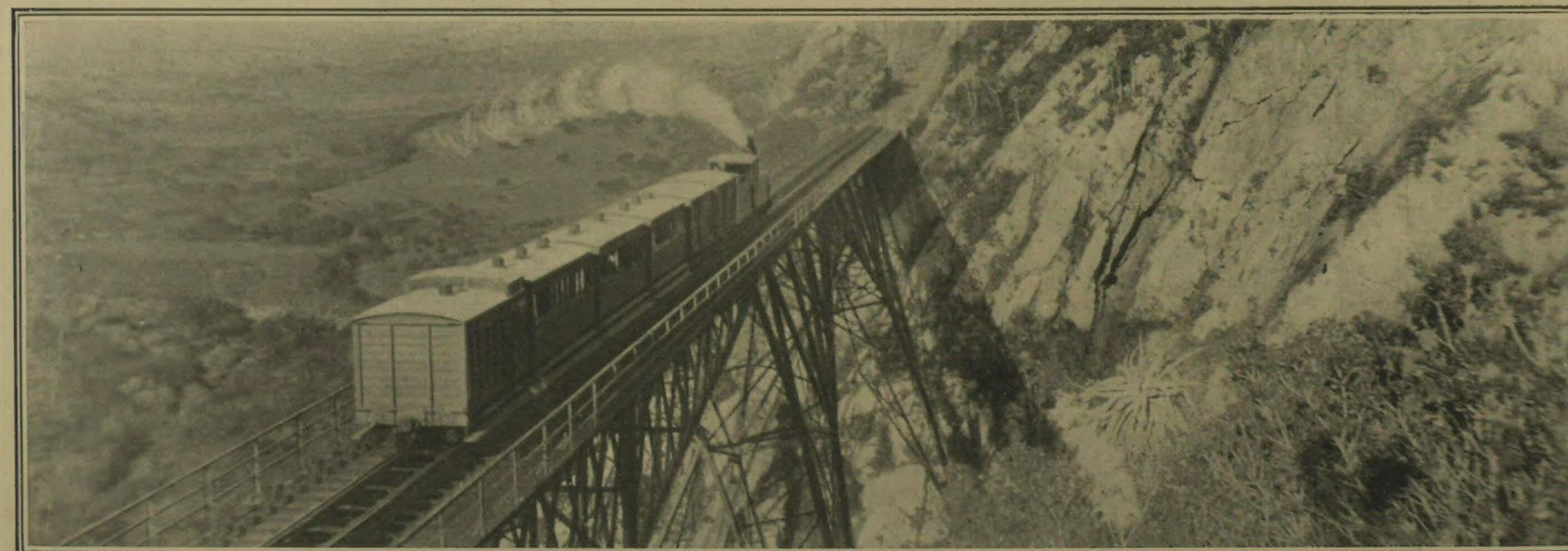
A TRAGEDY OF SOPHOCLES PLAYED IN THE OPEN AIR IN ITALY; A REMARKABLE PRESENTATION OF THE "ŒDIPUS" IN THE ROMAN THEATRE AT FIESOLE.

We have had Sophocles in a circus in Berlin, and it is said that we are to see "Œdipus Rex" at the Albert Hall. Meantime, Italy has witnessed a most interesting presentation in the Roman Theatre at Fiesole, a little town four miles north-east of Florence. This theatre, which has over twenty tiers of seats in position, is remarkably well preserved.



AT THE LONDON HEADQUARTERS OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS; THE BAPTISMAL POOL IN "DESERET," THE CHAPEL OF THE MORMONS AT TOTTENHAM.

There is particular interest in this photograph of the baptismal pool at the London headquarters of the Mormons, at South Tottenham, in view of the fact that quite recently the Baths Committee of Birkenhead refused to allow the use of the baths for Mormon baptisms. In two years the Mormons have held some twenty baptismal services in these baths.



THE STRUCTURE OVER WHICH PART OF A TRAIN TOPPLED, TO FALL 250 FEET: THE BLAAUWKRAANTZ BRIDGE, BETWEEN GRAHAMSTOWN AND PORT ALFRED.

On April 22 a terrible accident, resulting in the loss of twenty-eight lives, occurred in Cape Colony, on the line between Port Alfred and Grahamstown. A train from Port Alfred was approaching the Blaauwkrantz Bridge, the single span of which covers a 250-feet deep chasm, when a coach left the rails. The train went on for a little way, and then the van and four coaches toppled over the left side of the bridge. The engine and three trucks kept the track. There is only a single line. Port Alfred is the holiday resort of Grahamstown, and is generally known as "the Kowie," from its river.

CORONATION POMP IN THE MAKING: "BUILDING" A ROBE FOR THE KING.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



WORK DEMANDING FIFTEEN THOUSAND PINS: "PINNING" THE ERMINE FOR ONE OF THE KING'S CORONATION ROBES.

The Illustration shows the "pinning" of the ermine for the train, an operation that calls for the use of over 15,000 pins. For the train, some 500 skins and some 650 tails are being used. The order to make the Coronation robes for the King and Queen was given some while ago to Messrs. Wilkinson and Son, of Maddox Street, who have enlisted the services of various firms, specialists in their own branches. The King's ermine train is being made at

Messrs. Debenham's, in Wimpole Street, on whose premises the sketches for this drawing were made. Behind the table on which the "pinning" is taking place may be seen the cape of the robe. It may be noted that the King will wear three robes during the Coronation—the Royal Crimson Robe of State, which is worn until just before the Anointing; the Imperial Mantle of Cloth of Gold; and the Royal Robe of Purple Velvet, in which his Majesty leaves the Abbey.

At the Sign of St. Paul's



Photo, E.N.A.

MME. SELMA LAGERLOF, The Swedish Author, whose new Novel, "The Girl from the Marsh Croft," translated into English, is announced by Mr. Werner Laurie.



Jane Shore, accused of sorcery by Richard, Duke of Gloucester, did penance in St. Paul's in a white sheet about 1485.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

DR. FREMANTLE, The Dean of Ripon, who has written a volume on "Natural Christianity," for Harper's "Library of Living Thought."

ANDREW LANG ON THE COPYRIGHT BILL AND THE CLAY DISK OF PHAESTUS.

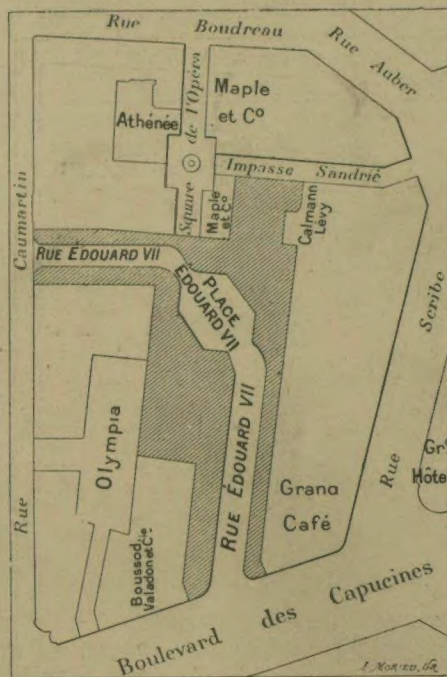
Mr. Birrell observed that he and most authors have no personal interest in the matter (I hope that I do not misrepresent the honourable member), and, indeed, we have none. The existing law permits copyright to the author (or whoever owns the copyright) for some forty years after the first publication of the book. Now I should greatly deceive the reader if I were to say that I think a large revenue would accrue to the author of Mr. Birrell's "Obiter Dicta" forty years after the date of its first publication.

The enormous majority of authors—20,000 to 10, I fancy—write books quite ephemeral. The books are dead, as far as pecuniary profits from them are concerned, three months, or a year, or at most two years, after the date of publication. It does not follow that they are bad books, or that

books, amount to £26. It was not the fault of his publishers, or of any one. The world did not want the books, and, in regard to most of Southey's works, the world remains indifferent. Of course, in many instances, the law of copyright

Hallam's "Europe During the Middle Ages," which was cheap, because some "body-snatcher" had seized the edition of 1818 as soon as the law permitted him to steal. Mr. Spencer based a very important theory on some facts in the book, and then found that, in Hallam's later and copyright editions, the facts were proved not to be facts! Serve him right, I think, for doing his book-purchases in the body-snatcher's market.

Dr. Hemphill's gallant attempt to translate the picture-writing on each side of the ancient clay disk of Phaestus has had curious fortunes. He found in the text a set of remarks on a prophetess, whose property had been stolen by robbers, who somehow got it back from these unprincipled men, and who did sacrifices, and called aloud to Zeus, and described the death of the victims.



THE LATE "KING OF PARIS" GIVES HIS NAME TO A NEW STREET IN THE CITY OF LIGHT: A PLAN OF THE RUE EDOUARD VII.

The new street in Paris to be named after King Edward, who was to the Parisians, in a special sense, their "King," will run from the Boulevard des Capucines to the Rue Caumartin in a curving direction. The shaded part of the map indicates the area of property to be rebuilt.

does not affect the author, because he has sold his copyrights for a sum down. Be it a large or a small sum, he has made his bed and must lie on it. If I remember rightly, after Scott's death, his copyrights were bought up by his publisher for a sum that paid off the remaining debts which the author incurred by the failures of Constable and Ballantyne. Authors, I suspect, entertain no sentiments of regret when the law puts a period to copyrights which do not belong to themselves or their heirs.

That is a pleasant anecdote of Mr. Herbert Spencer buying a copy of



THE STREET BY WHICH PARISIANS WILL REMEMBER THEIR "KING": THE RUE EDOUARD VII. AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

The Rue Edouard VII. will form a turning out of the Boulevard des Capucines between the Grand Café and Olympia, as indicated in the Drawing.

they are superseded by better books; but a few months after publication they are no longer new. People want new books; they cease to remember the name and existence of a book very promptly, unless it be a very successful novel, or (in days when living poets had readers) a very successful poem. Even the most scandalous "remembrances" hurry to oblivion.

Meanwhile, works of recognised genius, which are very rare, improve in selling quality by age. Shelley's, Wordsworth's, Keats's, and Coleridge's poems hardly sold at all during the lifetime of these authors. Later, the poems "caught on," and the hardship of copyright law only touches the few authors whose sales improve in process of time.

In a letter of Southey, when Poet Laureate and the most eminent man of letters of his country, he remarks that his profits, during one year, for twenty-one

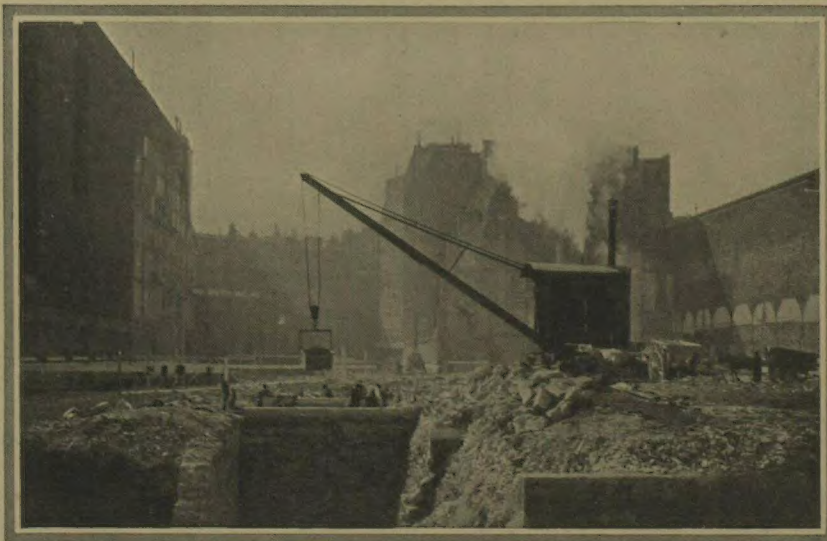


THE AUTHOR OF THE ENTENTE CORDIALE HONOURED ON THE FRENCH SIDE: THE PLACE EDOUARD VII. AS IT WILL APPEAR WHEN COMPLETED.

In the angle of the Rue Edouard VII. there will be a broad oval space to be called the "Place Edouard VII." In the centre will be a statue of King Edward, probably equestrian.

Now, in the *Burlington Magazine*, in a very learned article, Miss Stawell translates both sides of the disk. She finds nothing about a prophetess, or robbers, or Zeus, or a sacrifice, or dying victims; hers "is another story," or, rather, is another song.

Meanwhile the St. Andrews school of Discology had translated the other side of the disk, which was about the slaughter of "the foreign beasts, the woolly headed ones," and contained the signature of "the female slave of the holy prophetess," and remarks on "The Four Holy Children," or "Four Children in Religion." The St. Andrews school were wary enough not to publish their translation; indeed, they went about giggling when they thought of it. Miss Stawell's version has no female slave, no woolly headed ones, no children in religion. It is a hymn to Athene, in Greek verses called "dochmiacs." I wonder what the next translator will make of this document!



A SITE THAT COST £480,000: WORK IN PROGRESS ON THE RUE EDOUARD VII. The company formed to construct the new street in Paris to be named after King Edward bought the site for 12,000,000 francs, or about £480,000.

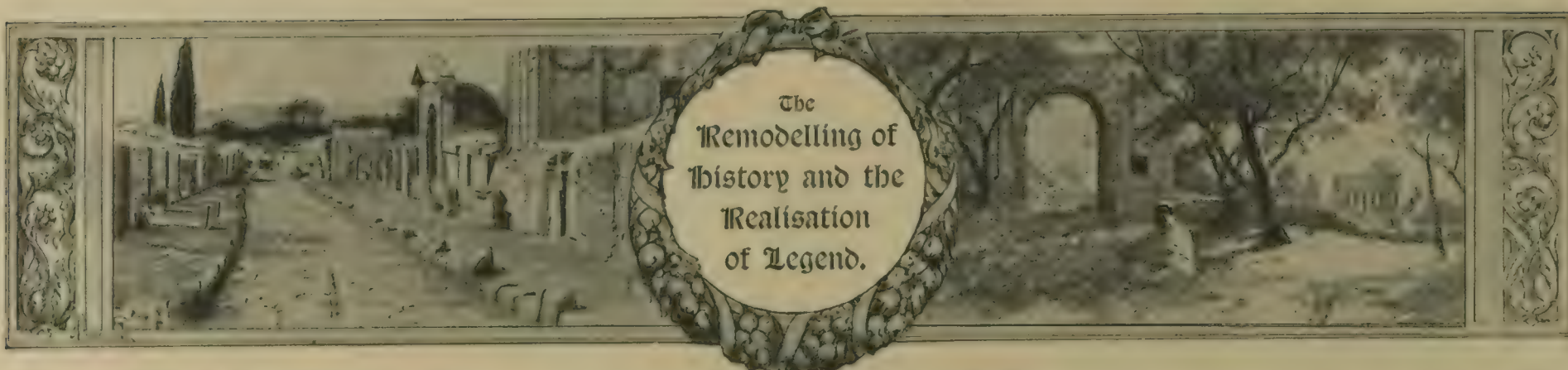
CHILDREN'S FASHIONS ON THE RACE-COURSE: A NOVEL DEPARTURE.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



YOUNGSTERS WHOSE APPEARANCE CAUSED MUCH COMMENT: LITTLE GIRLS AT THE RACES, IN FRANCE.

The two little girls shown in the Drawing were seen recently at the races, both at Longchamp and at Auteuil. A number of those who saw them credited them with being "mannequins" whose business it was to exhibit the latest fashion for children: this was promptly denied.



III.—AN OUTPOST OF THE GORGEOUS EAST: SARDES.

SARDES! The very name suggests jewels and trailing robes and perfumed women, and that gold of Pactolus which for all time made King Cræsus a byword for wealth. Perhaps the rude adventurers from the spare lands of Greece, who, first of their race, met Lydians and heard of Sardes, were somewhat dazzled by this outpost of the gorgeous East and exaggerated its splendours, as a child will the power and wealth of its elders. But even when the Greeks in Asia had grown to man's estate, and their own cities were become rich, luxurious places, trading with half the Mediterranean, they still looked to Lydia for refinements of life, coveted, if half-despised. The facts of Anatolian history also attest the singular importance of Sardes during some seven centuries. If Asia Minor can be said to have had a single capital city, it was this. Here the Persian Kings abode when they came to the west of their empire; and here their conqueror, Alexander, called his first halt on the march to the East. The most powerful of the western satraps sat in Sardes, and from this base Cyrus set out with his Greeks to claim the throne of the King of Kings. Under the Hellenistic Kings it was still the strongest of Anatolian fortresses, a prize fought for again and again; and not till Rome had shifted the centre of the world's gravity far to the west did Sardes begin to decline. It lay too far back from the sea, and the old "Royal Road" into Asia, up the Hermus valley, came to be much less frequented than the road up the Mæander, which started from Ephesus. When Paul was in Asia Minor, Sardes was already shrinking; and ere the author of the Apocalypse wrote his apostrophe to its Church, it had fallen to the rank of Thyatira or Laodicea rather than of Ephesus or Smyrna. How remote a past it had had, we do not yet know. Certainly it was at one time either a city of the Cappadocian Hatti or a subject ally of theirs. Certainly it rose to that splendour, which dazzled the early Ionian settlers, on the ruin of the Hatti power, and to the primacy of Asia Minor on the subsequent ruin of the Phrygian dynasty of Gordius and Midas. But much else is uncertain about its early history, and much is mysterious about its civilisation, both early and late. Till a very short time ago we knew very little about the language and practically nothing about the writing of a people which is said to have taught the Greeks the art and means of trade. We had nothing to represent the splendid fabrics and the wealth of precious metals which made Lydia a proverb in antiquity; nor had any light been thrown on the strange Lydian cults of which Greek writers have given us hints. We have not learned very much more at the present moment, but

at last there is hope: for the excavation of Sardes itself, the head and centre of Lydian civilisation, has been begun in earnest by a band of American explorers.

It may seem strange that Sardes should have had to wait till money and enterprise from beyond the Atlantic could be enlisted for its exploration. The site in the mouth of the gorge, by which Pactolus falls from Mount Latmus to join the Hermus, has never been doubtful. It keeps its name as Sart, and is marked both by a theatre and great masses of Roman and Byzantine brickwork on one hand of the crumbling Acropolis, and by two erect columns of an Ionic temple on the other hand—remains, perhaps, of the two cities which gave the place, like Athens, a plural name. One British explorer of honourable scientific fame, Dennis, who was sometime Consul in Smyrna, greatly desired to excavate it, and did actually do a little digging on the site in the

civilisations, which lay behind the Hellenic in West Asia; and Ramsay and others, who first drew attention to the importance of Lydian and Phrygian remains as links between East and West, long preached to unwilling ears. Now we have changed all that. The marvels of Crete on one side, of Cappadocia on another, of North Syria on a third, have convinced scholars that Hellenism cannot be understood by those who know only Hellas; and that there are unread chapters of ancient history as fascinating and important as any that have yet been read. Therefore Mr. Butler and his colleagues from America have fallen on better days, and Sardes is to get its turn.

They are duly and legally installed at Sardes for some years to come in a new-built house above the temple, which they have already discovered to be a shrine of Artemis, and not of Kybele. Beginning

methodically from the bank of the Pactolus, they have already worked inwards to the west end of the *cella*, revealing the end of a platform and stylobate of very great size, and remains of superstructures of the good Greek period and in the fine marble of Tmolus. The most interesting Greek inscription found in Asia Minor these many years has rewarded their early pains. If in the current season they succeed in recovering the still missing part of its text, they will be able to publish one of the longest and most important legal documents, relating to land tenure and sacred revenues, which have survived from antiquity. They have made also other discoveries of not less promise. The one tomb which they opened in the older necropolis had a long text in Lydian script and language—those lately unknown factors of Lydian culture—on its broken door; and another fragment in Lydian, found at the foot of the Acropolis, may prove to be an earnest of the rich spoil which ought to be recovered from the ruin which erosion has effected on the citadel. The beautiful fragments of Lydian vases which I found at Ephesus in 1905

should soon be able to be compared with complete vases; and if the Artemis temple of Sardes had a foundation deposit in the pedestal of its cult-statue, like the Artemisium of Ephesus, we shall see with our own eyes examples of the objects in precious materials which made the ancient reports of Cræsus and of Lydia. No excavation, at present in progress, promises better than Mr. Butler's at Sardes; for he is breaking ground in a field almost wholly new, and certain to yield things both rich and strange. The ample funds which America has supplied for this enterprise, and for that at Cyrene, are a welcome sign that the history of civilisation in the Old World is recognised as their vital and intimate concern by the people of the New.

D. G. HOGARTH.



IN THE CITY THAT WAS OF SINGULAR IMPORTANCE FOR SOME SEVEN CENTURIES:
THE LATE WALL OF THE ACROPOLIS AT SARDES.

'eighties; but various difficulties frustrated his enterprise, as they frustrated the desires of others, even of Henry Schliemann. The place used to be, and perhaps has not quite ceased to be, a rather undesirable residence by reason both of fevers and brigands. If Diana woke Endymion with a kiss on Latmus, a modern sleeper on that mountain (now the Boz Dag) might find himself awakened to a much less pleasant prospect.

Furthermore, the hopeful part of the site, where the two well-known columns stand, is so deeply buried by earth-slides from the Acropolis and by silt of the Pactolus that it is a desperate task to excavate it without assurance of very considerable funds. This assurance Dennis could not get. In his day the interest of British scholars had not been enlisted by the non-Greek



FAMED AMONGST THE RUINS OF THE GLORIES OF SARDES: THE COLUMNS
AT THE EAST END OF THE TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS.



THE CHIEF SCENE OF WORSHIP IN AN ANCIENT CITY OF GREAT SPLENDOUR:
THE TEMPLE OF ARTEMIS AT SARDES.

"If Asia Minor can be said to have had a single capital city, it was this. Here the Persian Kings abode when they came to the west of their empire; and here their conqueror, Alexander, called his first halt on the march to the East. The most powerful of the western satraps sat in Sardes, and from this base Cyrus set out with his Greeks to claim the throne of the King of Kings."

FASCINATED BY A GORGON: THE KAISER AS TREASURE-SEEKER.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY RECORD PRESS.



1. FOUND IN THE BURIED RUINS OF ONE OF THE CORCYREAN TEMPLES AT GARITZA: A LION'S HEAD WHICH PROBABLY DATES FROM THE EARLY 6TH CENTURY B.C.
2. UNEARTHED AT GARITZA: THE HEAD OF A MONSTER GORGON (CIRCA 6TH CENTURY B.C.)

3. THE IMPERIAL ARCHAEOLOGIST ON THE SITE WHOSE EXCAVATIONS HE WILL SUPERINTEND: THE KAISER INSPECTING THE BODY OF THE GORGON.
4. SHOWING THE GIRDLE OF SNAKES: THE BODY OF THE GREAT GORGON FOUND AT GARITZA.

5. LOOKING AT THE "FIND" MADE IN THE KAISER'S PRESENCE: THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND QUEEN ALEXANDRA INSPECTING THE GORGON'S BODY.
6. DISCOVERED AT GARITZA: RECENT "FINDS"—PIECES OF THE GREAT LION.

Greece has paid the Kaiser a graceful compliment by conceding to him all rights of excavation in connection with the remains at Garitza, for there are few Kings and Governments who are not jealous of the archaeologically inclined stranger in their midst. Naturally, it is understood that all "finds" will remain in the island. Professor Dörpfeld is to have charge of the excavations, with Dr. Versakis, to whom the recent discoveries owe their being, as colleague, and a number of German assistants. It is understood that his Imperial Majesty will supply the funds for extensive work, which will embrace also Govino Harbour

once a Venetian arsenal. The Kaiser is immensely interested in the excavations, and during his stay in Corfu several interesting "finds" have been made, including the head, body and foot of a monster Gorgon. It seems evident that it was the Kaiser's fascination with this Gorgon which prompted Greece to make the above-mentioned concession. So engrossed was he in the digging operations that he stood in the sun all day without food, while the body of the Gorgon was being unearthed. The three Gorgons, it may be recalled, were Medusa, of the snaky locks, Stheno, and Euryale.

SCIENCE &



SIR CHARLES N. E. ELIOT,
Who has written an Introduction to Mr.
M. W. H. Beech's volume on "The Suki
their Language and Folklore."

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS
THE PROBLEMS
OF INSANITY.

AMONG the many reports of scientific and sociological work which are issued for public consideration, none are invested with a higher degree of interest than those which issue forth from the authorities whose mission it is to deal with the insane. For one thing, insanity is an affliction which is bound to excite our deepest sympathy, and it is also an ailment which exercises far-reaching effects both on the individual and the national life. Again, the question of relief and cure comes to the front in connection with modern methods of treatment, and the latest science pertaining to things medical is called upon to assist in the restoration to health of the unbalanced brain. Some recent developments in this latter direction are worthy public attention, if only for the reason that they tend to evoke greater sympathy in the labours of alienists who make insanity their special study. There are, of course, many varieties of what is termed the insane state. They range from mere temporary upsets of the nervous equilibrium to grave and incurable cases of brain disease, and from trivial and passing aberrations onwards to cases in which inherited ailments operate to leave their indelible mark on poor humanity.

It is interesting to observe how, with the lapse of time, insanity has ceased to be termed a disease of the "mind," its modern definition being an affection of the brain. Of old, with imperfect methods of observation, it was often impossible to locate brain troubles. To-day, it is safe to say that no brain affection is regarded as a mysterious entity disordering the functions of the central nerve-centres. On the contrary, every case has its cause assigned to it, and that cause can be traced by the use of microscopic and other means to affections of brain-cells or their congeners. The microscope, indeed, enables experts to place their fingers on the actual cells involved in the production of upsets of responsibility, and to show the definite processes of degeneration which are responsible for the disordered state. So, also, investigation has defined with much exactitude the predisposing causes which operate in the production of brain derangements. We know not only the tendencies of heredity, illustrated in many, though not in all cases, but also the influence of alcoholism, and of bodily diseases as distinguished from primary brain-affections, in inducing insanity. With this knowledge, there has grown the idea that methods of treatment applicable to certain bodily ailments may also prove beneficial in the work of the asylum. Even germ-science has been laid under contribution in this latter connection, and an intimate relationship has been disclosed in the sense of causation between certain brain and nerve ailments and the nefarious work of the microbe. From this stage, onwards to the utilisation of germ-science to provide us with cures, is but a trivial step in respect of its scientific extent.

Looking over some recent reports, one finds a confirmation of the hopeful view that the cure of certain cases of insanity may be carried out on lines familiar enough in connection with other



AMBROISE PARÉ DISCARDING THE USE OF CAUTERIES IN AMPUTATIONS.

diseases. There is, for example, a disease known as myxœdema, caused by defective secretion on the part of the thyroid gland of the neck, a gland involved in the case of the ailment known as goitre. In myxœdema, the brain is disordered, yet upon giving thyroid substance, prepared from the gland of the sheep, perfect recovery takes place. An asylum authority remarks that there are other glands in the body allied to the thyroid in



REMOVING THE DEAD EGGS: A TROUBLESOME PROCESS DURING THE INCUBATION OF FISHES' EGGS BY THE OLD METHOD.

respect of their important influence on the system at large, and adds that it is probable insanity of certain types may be caused by derangements of their functions. So, therefore, it may happen that other cures may follow on the lines of that which benefits myxœdema. Nor is this the only new aspect of insanity-treatment. A recent discovery of a complex compound whereof

NATURAL HISTORY.



MR. F. MARTIN DUNCAN, R.R.P.S.,
Whose new book, "Our Insect Friends
and Foes," has recently been published
by Messrs. Methuen.

Camera-Portrait by Hoppe.

arsenic is one of the constituents seems to open up possibilities of cure from sources other than those derived from bodily or organic products themselves. This new substance has received the name of "Salvarsan." Used for the cure of constitutional troubles, it is suggested that in the general paralysis of the insane, hitherto a very hopeless disease as regards cure, this substance might prove useful. The time is too young as yet to predict the result of this new departure, but improvement has been noted at least, and the hope may be entertained that, possibly through its effect on the body at large, the new remedy may serve to rase out some of the troubles that are written largely and plainly on the brain's pages.

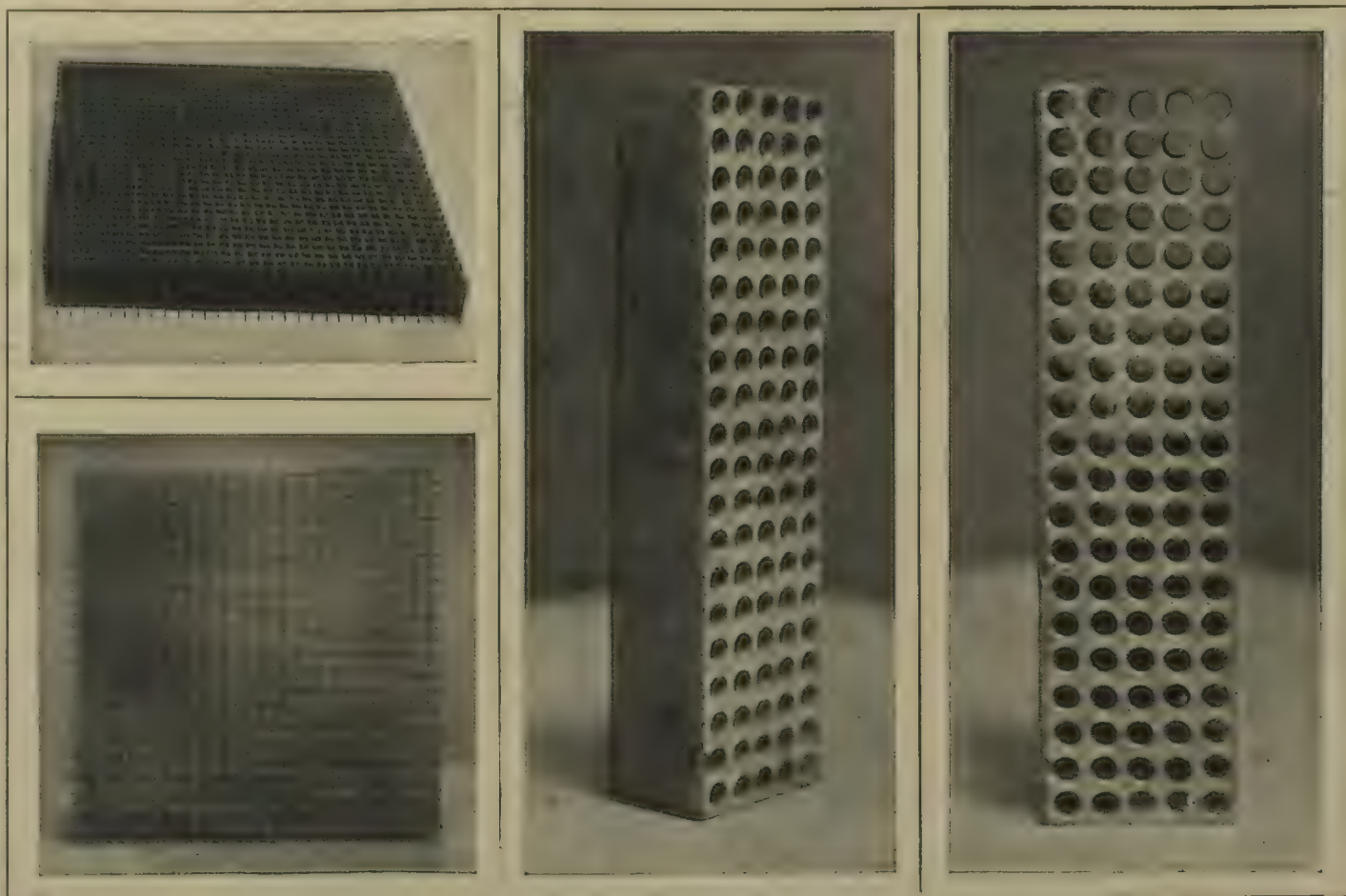
Very valuable information is afforded us in asylum reports regarding the statistics of insanity. I apprehend a certain proportion of its increase is to be attributed to the fact that many more people now seek asylum treatment than was formerly the case. But that we have a real increase to chronicle seems to admit of no doubt. Our age of hurry and bustle may account for many breakdowns, and heredity in some parts of the country, with the marriage of near of kin in many rural districts, may explain the rise in the number of cases, and the consequent need for asylum enlargements. Here sociological laws and conditions operate to produce degeneration, and, conversely, the study of such causes must form the primary step towards the betterment of things. But apart from any discussion regarding insanity-increase, it is satisfactory to find the department of medicine dealing with brain troubles so forward in its actual working and so enterprising in its research. Even the consideration of the contrast between the old days of fetters and handcuffs and strait-jackets, and those of to-day, when liberty and hygienic treatment form the basis of asylum methods, should cause us to rejoice. To no department of medicine can public sympathy be more warrantably extended than to that which succours those whose affliction is so grievous.

ANDREW WILSON.

THE INCUBATION OF FISHES' EGGS.

THE troublesome process of incubating fishes' eggs in open water will, it is said, become easy with the aid of the cellular frame illustrated. With the old

method, it was a difficult and tiresome thing to remove the dead eggs, that the live eggs might not be contaminated. This is avoided with the new frames. Each division of the frame holds one egg. Thus eggs do not come into contact one with the other, and it is unnecessary to remove the dead eggs. To each frame goes a frame of similar size but with smaller holes, with which it is loaded. Eggs for incubation are sold for between five and six shillings a thousand. The cement frames are made to take 100, 250, and 500; the metal frames, from 500 to 1000. The latter consist of thin strips of metal, some vertical, others horizontal, forming the divisions. The frames are set in cages so made that insects likely to do the eggs harm cannot get at them.



ONE FISH'S EGG TO EACH DIVISION: THE NEW INCUBATING-FRAMES FOR FISHES' EGGS.

The frames on the left are of metal, and will hold more eggs than those on the right, which are of cement. An egg is placed in each division: thus it is easy to remove dead eggs, and risk of these contaminating live eggs is avoided.—(See Article on this Page.)

THE BIPLANE "SPY": PHOTOGRAPHS FROM A MILITARY AEROPLANE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY J. H. HARE; COPYRIGHT BY P. F. COLLIER AND SON.



1. STRETCHED OUT LIKE A MAP BEFORE THE EYES OF THE FLYING OBSERVER: FORT SAM HOUSTON, WITH THE CITY OF SAN ANTONIO IN THE DISTANCE.

2. HOW SECRETS OF THE LAND MAY BE SEEN FROM THE AIR: THE CAMP OF GENERAL CARTER'S DIVISION NEAR FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Nothing could give a better idea of the possibilities of the aeroplane as "spy" in war time than these photographs taken from a biplane during those manoeuvres of United States troops on the Mexican Frontier which have aroused so much speculation. Four aeroplanes have been on military scout duty in Texas. Our readers will recall that we gave other photographs dealing with the subject in our issue of April 15. They may be referred, also, to the sketches

made in mid-air by our Special Artist, Mr. C. Fleming Williams. We published these on April 8. With regard to the first photograph, the following details may be given: In the foreground are the tents connected with the camp's bakery. The large white building is the new Post Chapel. To the right of this are the new buildings. In the centre of the photograph are the old Post buildings and the Quadrangle.

ART. MUSIC



Photo, Adolph Stued.

ARRANGER OF THE DANCES FOR "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM"; MISS LOIE FULLER.

Miss Fuller, the famous "serpentine" dancer, has arranged the special dances for the elaborate production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" at His Majesty's. That she has arranged them well goes without saying.



A PAINTER'S STUDIO. END OF 17TH CENTURY. From an old print.

would suffice to fill the house, if the gala performance were extended over a week. Since the beginning of April the Syndicate has engaged many new singers, and in accordance with its modern practice has

THE DRAMA



Photo, Foxham and Banfield.

TO TAKE MISS ETHEL IRVING'S PLACE AT THE ST. JAMES'S; MISS KATE CUTLER.

Miss Cutler will take Miss Irving's place in "The Witness for the Defence" when the latter actress has to go abroad to fill a professional engagement of long standing. She is also to play the "lead" in the next St. James's production.

MUSIC.

AT a moment when a new and brilliant musical season is opening, it is easier to think and write of the immediate future than of the past; but music-lovers owe so large a debt of gratitude to the late Lady Hallé, and this paper has recorded so many of her achievements, that it is impossible to overlook the loss occasioned by her death or the gap that is left in the ranks of the interpreters of chamber-music. For it was in this branch of her art that Lady Hallé excelled; here she was *prima inter pares*. We have many violinists who can take rank with her as concert players, whose tone was fuller, but in the department of chamber-music she had few rivals, possessing as she did such an admirable combination of intellect, emotion, and self-restraint. The Philharmonic Society was not within sight of its jubilee when she came to make her London debut under its auspices; to-day it is about to celebrate its centenary.

Covent Garden has opened its doors for the longest season under the present management, and Delibes' tuneful and picturesque opera, "Lakmé," has given Mme. Tétrazini one of the opportunities best suited to her attainments. It is pleasant to find French music coming to the front at once, "Samson et Dalila" and "Pelléas et Mélisande" being given in the first week, and "Louise" promised for the second. Mme. Kirkby Lunn's reappearance in "Rigoletto" is also matter for congratulation, for although the part of Maddalena is small, it is significant, and since the great contralto gave it up, the last act of "Rigoletto" has never been satisfactory at Covent Garden. The arrangements for Gala Night are creating great interest, and though the programme is not yet published, the applications for seats



"FANNY'S FIRST PLAY": MR. CLAUDE KING AS MR. TROTTER, AND MISS CHRISTINE SILVER AS FANNY O'DOWDA.

It is generally assumed that "Fanny's First Play," which is being given at the Little Theatre, is by Mr. George Bernard Shaw. It is likewise suggested that the character "Mr. Trotter" was created to resemble Mr. A. B. Walkley, the dramatic critic of the "Times."

included a very large proportion of British artists. This is a very satisfactory proceeding.

The Sunday afternoon concerts at the Albert Hall remain the best of their kind in London, and many thousands will be sorry when the long season comes to an end. Mr. Landon Ronald's New Symphony Orchestra is heard at its best, and the soloists engaged week by week are second to none.

The most important musical event of the present week is, of course, the first of the cycle of Beethoven's sonatas for violin and piano, given by MM. Eugène Ysaye and Raoul Pugno at the Queen's Hall. The second cycle will be given on Wednesday next, and the third and last on the following Wednesday. The week's programme included the famous Kreutzer that inspired Tolstoy with one of his most startling novels.

The performance of Mendelssohn's music in connection with "A Midsummer Night's Dream," at His Majesty's, is not, as some would seem to imagine, an innovation. Twenty years ago, or more, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was given as an open-air ballet at the Crystal Palace through the summer. The late Mme. Katti Lanner and Mr. Oscar Barrett joined forces, and the ballet was given under most delightful conditions, with Mendelssohn's music and a natural background of woodland. No more charming performance has been seen in or round London; but, unfortunately, Jupiter Pluvius eyed the undertaking askance.

The Royal Amateur Orchestral Society has given its third concert of the season, a ladies' night, at the Queen's Hall, under the energetic direction of Mr. Arthur Payne, the gifted leader of the London Symphony Orchestra. The Crystal Palace Orchestral Society gives the last concert of its season at the Crystal Palace to-night (29th), under the spirited direction of Mr. Walter W. Hedgcock.



THE VIGIL OF THE 9TH OF THERMIDOR: AFTER THE CALLING OVER OF THE NAMES OF THE CONDEMNED, IN A PRISON IN PARIS.

Exceptional interest is being taken in M. Edmond Guiraud's French Revolution play, "Marie-Victoire," which is being presented at the Théâtre Antoine. The scene illustrated is the second. A convent has been turned into a prison. The gaoler has just called over the names of the condemned, of those whose heads are to fall the next morning. For the last time, a group of aristocrats are singing songs of old France. On the left, close to the body of a dead spy, is an old Royalist with his daughter, a *religieuse* of seventeen, praying before him; on the right are Marie-Victoire, the heroine of the play, and the friend of her childhood. Near the door are two Girondins.

DRAWN BY J. SIMONT.

"SCORED" FOR ALL OPERAS: THE MARKED "BOARDS" OF COVENT GARDEN.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



SCENIC SETTINGS INDICATED FOR THE SHIFTERS: THE WELL "MAPPED" STAGE OF THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

As Covent Garden is a repertory theatre, the programme being changed nightly, its stage is covered with marks designed to act as guides for the scene-shifters setting each opera, a plan unnecessary in any other theatre. These "scores" are a most valuable aid. As our Drawing shows, the names

of the works indicated are abbreviated considerably in most cases—"Gott." for "Die Götterdämmerung," "Car." for "Carmen," "Lak." for "Lakmé," "Sal." for "Salome," "Don" for "Don Giovanni," and so on. For "Tess," "Faust" and "Aida" it is found possible to give the full names.

A CORONATION FESTIVITY: A BALL IN AID OF A HOSPITAL.

GREAT LADIES WHO ARE PATRONESSES OF THE FUNCTION.



1. THE COUNTESS OF LONSDALE.
2. THE MUSICIANS' GALLERY OF THE
BALL-ROOM AT THE SAVOY.
3. THE COUNTESS OF WEMYSS.
4. THE DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON.

5. PRINCESS ALEXANDER OF TECK,
WHO WILL ATTEND THE BALL.
6. PRINCE ALEXANDER OF TECK,
WHO WILL ATTEND THE BALL.
7. THE DUCHESS OF RUTLAND.

8. THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.
9. THE DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT.
10. LADY DESBOROUGH.
11. A PRIZE FOR THE PRETTIEST DRESS:
A 250-GUINEA DIAMOND PENDANT.

12. LADY SAVILE.
13. THE COUNTESS OF SUFFOLK AND
BERKSHIRE.
14. THE COUNTESS OF MAR AND
KELLIE.

15. THE COUNTESS OF CRANBROOK.
16. THE COUNTESS OF SEFTON.
17. THE COUNTESS OF LONDSE-
BOROUGH.
18. GEORGINA, COUNTESS OF DUDLEY.

One of the most important social events of this exceptionally important Coronation season will be the great Fancy Dress Ball at the Savoy Hotel on May 18 in aid of the Prince Francis of Teck Memorial Fund of the Middlesex Hospital. Prince and Princess Alexander of Teck have promised to be there, as well as Princess Christian and other members of the Royal Family. Prince Alexander of Teck is to hand a diamond pendant worth 250 guineas

to the lady present at the ball who wears the prettiest dress. This is the gift of Messrs. Cartier. A special box is to be built for the royal party, and among the other patronesses are many of the most distinguished names in Society. Some idea of the scale of the ball may be gathered from the fact that fifteen hundred guests will be able to sit down to supper at the same time. In the ball-room M. Krein's celebrated Russian orchestra will play.

Photographs by Langfrier, Foulsham and Banfield, Thomson, Stuart, Kate Pragnell, H. Waller Barnett, Bassano, and Speaight.



The Establishment
 for the new raised force
 begun the xxij of
 January 1660.

Surge and Treasure That the
several Orders following by us made by advice of our right Trusties
and counsellors beloved Son and Counsellor George Duke of
Albion and Exchequer of our Armie for the Musters and
sundry and payment of our Troops shal be duly observed
the same and penalized therein expressed

¶ Wee Muster Master shall Muster any Commissioned Officer that
is not Commissioned by us or our Generall or some of our Captains
and he shal present him to the Company Generall of the Muster and make
entry of all Commissioned in a Book shal be wanted to be by himself

¶ The Captaine or other Superior Officer when hee comes to muster
shal be Mustered by our note to them given by the Company Generall
of the Muster or some of the Deputy Muster Masters that shall be a

[illegible]

His Ma ^{ties} owne Troope of Guards	49	0	8	1721	08	1721	08
His Highnes Royall the Duke of Yorkes his Troope of Guards	36	0	1	10	21	08	1721
His Grace the Duke of Albemarle his Troope of Guards	1	0	0	11	00	08	1721
His Ma ^{ties} Regiment of Horse	6	17	1	11	00	08	1721
A Regiment of Foote Comanded by the Hon ^{ble} Gen ^l . John Popham	66	0	2	10	00	08	1721
His Grace the Duke of Albemarle his Regiment of Foote	55	1	0	10	00	08	1721
A Regiment of Foote Comanded by the Hon ^{ble} Gen ^l . Thomas L ^{ieut} . Wentworth	11	0	2	10	00	08	1721
Generals Office	1	0	0	10	00	08	1721
Chapell	1	0	0	10	00	08	1721
Total	49	0	8	1721	08	1721	08

- Highness Roall the Duke of Yorke his Trocpe of Guards," and "His Grace the Duke of Albemarle his Troopoe of Guards." Also in the document there are dealt with the Royal Horse Guards (the Blues), the 1st and 2nd Batt. Grenadier Guards, and the Coldstreams. The famous auctioneers, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, are to sell the manuscript. The Illustration of the "Trooper in the Royal Regiment of Horse" is reproduced, by permission, from the illustrated edition of "The British Standing Army," by the late Colonel Clifford Watton.

THE ONLY EXISTING CAVALRY REGIMENT WHICH BELONGED TO THE PARLIAMENTARY ARMY IN CHARLES I.'S REIGN.

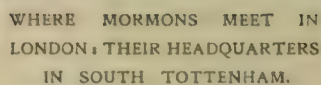
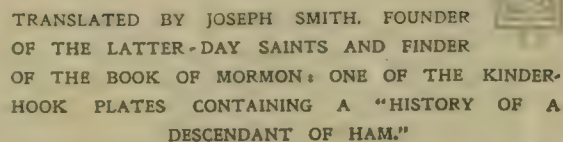
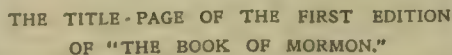
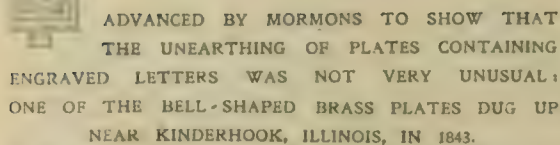
FROM THE PAINTING BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



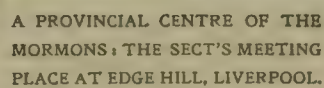
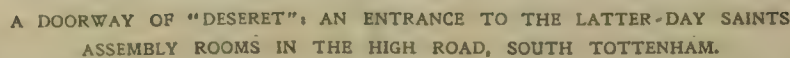
ORDERED TO BE DISBANDED AT THE RESTORATION, BUT "REPRIEVED": THE ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (THE BLUES) INSPECTED IN HYDE PARK BY MARLBOROUGH.

The Royal Horse Guards (the Blues) is among the regiments dealt with in the valuable State Document which is to be offered for sale shortly—"An Establishment for the New-Raised Forces Begun the 26 of January, 1660." It is the only existing cavalry regiment which belonged to the Parliamentary Army in the reign of Charles I. The Restoration saw an order for its disbandment, but it was "reprieved," and Charles II. issued commands for the raising

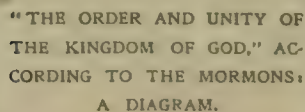
of a regiment of horse of eight troops, the Earl of Oxford to be Colonel, and of a troop of Horse Guards. In 1690 the regiment was known as "the Oxford Blues," that it might not be confounded with the Earl of Portland's (Dutch) Horse Guards. While in Flanders for the campaign of 1742-1745 it was "the Blue Guards"; now it is most familiar as "the Blues," a name most easily remembered.



The Mormons' Headquarters in London adjoin South Tottenham Railway Station, and were built for an hotel. They are called "Deseret." The sect's services are not very largely attended.



The Vicar of St. Nathaniel's, Liverpool, has arranged three meetings of protest against the Mormons—one in London on the 28th, one in Northampton on the 30th, and one in Manchester on May 4.



The outcry against missionary work by the Mormons in this country is by no means new: from time to time protests have been made, and on several previous occasions we have illustrated the matter. The present inquiry by the Home Office is, however, decidedly the most probing which has been undertaken, and many will await the results with keen interest. Meantime, it may be noted that the sect has been established in England for a considerable time, and has eighty-two churches here, with a membership of 80,000. Their London headquarters are at South Tottenham. They are most active in the industrial centres of the North—namely Liverpool, Hull, Bradford, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle, and Nottingham. "The

All the Illustrations on this page, with the exceptions of Nos. 4, 5, and 6, are reproduced from Mr. William Alexander Linn's most interesting Book, "The Story of the Mormons," by Courtesy of Messrs. Macmillan. Photographs 4, 5, and 6 by C. N. and Illustrations Bureau.

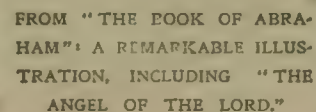
Fac-simile of Characters from the Plates of the Book of Mormon.

(From the Prophet.)

THE FOLLOWING IS A CORRECT COPY OF THE CHARACTERS TAKEN FROM THE PLATES THE BOOK OF MORMON WAS TRANSLATED FROM; THE SAME THAT WERE TAKEN TO PROFESSOR MITCHELL, AND AFTERWARDS TO PROFESSOR ANTHON, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY MARTIN HARRIS, IN THE YEAR 1827, IN FULFILLMENT OF ISMAH XXIX. 11, 12:—THE VISION OF ALL IS BECOME UNTO YOU AS THE WORDS OF A BOOK THAT IS SEALED, WHICH MEN DELIVER TO ONE THAT IS LEARNED, SAYING, READ THIS I PRAY THEE; AND HE SAITH, I CANNOT, FOR IT IS SEALED; AND THE BOOK IS DELIVERED TO ONE THAT IS NOT LEARNED, SAYING, READ THIS I PRAY THEE, AND HE SAITH I AM NOT LEARNED.⁷⁹

[illegible]

CHARACTERS FROM THE GOLD PLATES OF "THE BIBLE OF THE
WESTERN CONTINENT"; "REFORMED-EGYPTIAN" WRITING FROM
"THE BOOK OF MORMON."



Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," to give the Mormons their full title, was founded in 1830 at Manchester, New York, by Joseph Smith. At the age of fifteen, Smith declared that an angel had appeared thrice to him, telling him that the Bible of the Western Continent was buried in a certain spot near Manchester. Three years later he dug there, and, according to the Mormon belief, the angel of the Lord delivered to him a stone box holding a volume made of thin gold plates. The writing on the plates he declared to be in the Reformed Egyptian tongue, and, although illiterate, he dictated a translation, hidden behind a screen while. This was printed under the title, "The Book of Mermon."— [Continued opposite.]

THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS: THE MORMON HEADQUARTERS—SALT LAKE CITY.



1. THE BIRD OF FREEDOM IN THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS: EAGLE GATE, SALT LAKE CITY.

2. THE MORMONS' "SEA-SIDE" IN UTAH: BATHING BEFORE THE PAVILION AT SALT LAKE, GREAT SALT LAKE.

3. THE WEALTHY HEADQUARTERS OF THE CHURCH OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS: SALT LAKE CITY, FROM PROSPECT HILL.

4. THE OLD MEETING-PLACE OF THE MORMONS IN SALT LAKE CITY: THE DOMED TABERNACLE.

5. THE NEW MEETING-PLACE OF THE MORMONS IN SALT LAKE CITY: THE GREAT TABERNACLE.

6. A STRIKING EDIFICE IN SALT LAKE CITY: AMELIA'S PALACE, GUARDS' HOUSE.

7. A PRIMITIVE "LATTER-DAY SAINT'S" HOUSE: A MORMON HOME IN SOUTHERN UTAH.

Continued.]
 —"The Book of Mormon" declared Joseph Smith to be God's prophet, and professed to trace the history of America from its first settlement by a crowd of refugees from among the tribes dispersed after the Confusion of Tongues. A certain Mormon collected and buried the records of these people, to be unearthed in due time by Smith, the chosen prophet. Followers began to gather about Smith, who, later, was shot dead by a mob at Nauvoo, Illinois. This "martyrdom" strengthened the cause. Brigham Young took Smith's place, and in 1847 established himself in Salt Lake City, Utah. Two years later a State was organised with the title "Deseret"—"the land of the honey-bee"—but Washington would not ratify

the Constitution. Yet, "the Territory of Utah" was recognised, with Brigham Young as Governor. According to the figures of a few years ago, Salt Lake City, which is four miles long by three broad, has a population of 50,000. A United States Bill of 1887 forbids polygamy, and the Mormons no longer insist on that article of their original creed; they deny, indeed, that plurality of wives is even permitted, much less praised. Further, when, in 1896, Utah became a State, prohibition of polygamy was made one of the articles of its constitution. According to the Mormons' report for 1910, the 300 missionaries of the sect visited 69,139 houses in this country in that year, and distributed 5,582,415 tracts and 117,470 pamphlets.

Photographs, by Ballou; Illustration No. 7 redrawn from a Photograph in "McClure's Magazine," by Permission.

BOTH SPUR AND INSULT: A GRUESOME INDISCRETION.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



"A MOST TACTLESS PROCEEDING": THE HEADS OF REBELS EXHIBITED ON THE TRAITOR'S GATE AT FEZ.

There can be no doubt that the Sultan of Morocco's indiscretions have aggravated the acuteness of the situation in his country. To give but a single instance: "It was only under the threat of immediate resignation [we quote the "Times"] that the French military mission was able to obtain orders from the Sultan that the heads of a few rebels killed in action

which had been exhibited over the town gates should be taken down. Apart from all question of humanity, to drive the rebels to exasperation by exhibiting the heads of their slain was a most tactless proceeding on the part of the Sultan." In a word, the Sultan's act, intended to insult, not only did this, but proved a sharp spur to the men in revolt.

THE SENDIG HOTELS

Dresden SENDIG HOTEL
Europäischer Hof
and
Neues Sendig Hotel, Europäischer Hof
Teleg. Address: Sendig, Dresden.

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“Nobilitas Classica,” “Noblesse Solide,” “Refined Simplicity,” “Homely, Up-to-Date Style.”

EVERY MODERN EQUIPMENT TO PLEASE THE MOST AESTHETIC TASTE.



The Sendig Hotel, Europäischer Hof, Dresden, Newly Erected Open May 15th, 1911.

Owing to the great influx of visitors attracted by the **INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF HYGIENICS**, it is advisable to secure apartments in advance. Telegraphic Address: “Sendig, Dresden.”

The SENDIG HOTELS in Germany contain 1000 Rooms

The two Sendig Hotels in Dresden, ‘Europäischer Hof,’ have 300 rooms and 100 bathrooms with lavatories.

The Sendig Hotel in Schandau, with its world-wide reputation, deserves equal notice.

The “Sendig Hotel, Württemberger Hof,” Nuremberg, quite up-to-date, in the best situation, to the left of the Terminus.

The “Sendig Eden Hotel,” Wiesbaden, finest situation, in direct vicinity of Kurhaus, with magnificent garden promenades and terraces. Thermal Baths. Auto-Garage.

The following firms are a few of those connected with the erection and equipment of the new Sendig Hotel, Europäischer Hof, Dresden.
Architect: Gustav Kirsten, Dresden.

Electric Lift: August Kühnscherz, John, Dresden.

Lighting Arrangements: Sachsenwerk, Ltd., Niedersiedlitz, Dresden.

Do. Do. R. Kändler, Dresden.

Gas and Electric Fittings: K. M. Seifert, Dresden.

Do. Do. K. A. Seifert, Mügeln.

Chandelier Factory (Kronleuchterfabrik), Ltd., C. R. Richter, Dresden.

Bronze and Metal Art-Work: Max Grossmann, Dresden.

Central Heating: Gebr. Körting, Hanover.

Slates and Tiles: Electrical Pottery (Elekt. Tonwerke), Langen-Oels.

Iron-Cement Work: Kell and Löser, Dresden.

Girders: Kelle and Hildebrandt, Gr. Euga. Dresden.

Sanitary Articles (Baths, Closets, &c.): Keppernick and Hartz, Dresden.

Floor-Work: Otto Kaufmann, Niedersiedlitz, Dresden.

Glass-Work: Beyer and Walter, Dresden.

Granite-Work: C. G. Kunath, Dresden.

Woodwork: Ernst Grumbt, Dresden.

Culinary Apparatus, Machines, &c.: Gebr. Demmer, Eisenach.

Installation of Sanitary Work: Herm. Liebold, Dresden.

Installation of Sanitary Work: Spott, Engineer, Dresden.

Copper-Work: Hermann Beeg, Dresden.

Illuminated Signs: Telephonfabrik, Ltd., late J. Berliner, Berlin.

Decorations: Ernst Kiessing, Dresden.

Marble Decoration: Stilbach and John, Dresden.

Parquette-Work: L. Heine, Dresden.

Venetian Shutters: Klett and Co., München.

Sandstone: C. F. Förster, Riesa.

Air-Suction Cleansing Apparatus: Borsig, Berlin-Tegel.

Ornamental Plaster-Work: Hauer, Dresden.

Do. do. Peter Henssler, Dresden.

Cabinetmakers: A. Frank, Dresden.

Do. Weinhold, Dresden.

Do. Paulig and Walter, Arnsdorf i. Sa.

Hot-Water Apparatus: Postel R. Co., Dresden.

Wall Tiles: E. Teichert, Meissen.

Light Tiles: Hermann-Richter, Dresden.

Do. Hermann Gräfe, Dresden.

Hotel Equipment:

English Tea-Service: J. Olivier.

Crystal Wares: Radeberger Glasniederlage (depository), Kunkel and Co., Dresden.

Kitchen Fittings, &c.: A. Bertuch, Berlin.

Art Printing: Johannes Pässler, Dresden-N.

Porcelain: Royal Factory, Meissen.

Silver Services: Hepp, Pforzheim.

Carpets and Rugs: B. Ganz and Co., Mainz.

Linen: Müller and Thiel, Dresden.

Do. Berbig, Dresden.

Do. S. Greif, Frankfurt-on-Main.

Saloons and Dining-Hall: Raumkunst, Dresden-A.

Sitting and Bedrooms: Deutsche Werkstatt, für Handwerkskunst, Dresden, Holland.

Public Rooms: Karl Müller, Court Decorator, Dresden.

Do. Rudolf Bagier, Dresden-A.

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Telegraphic Addresses:

Sendig Dresden
Sendig Schandau
Sendig Nuremberg
Sendig Wiesbaden

LADIES' PAGE.

THE unveiling of Queen Victoria's Memorial will once more place foremost in the public gaze the noble and wise woman to whom it was given to lead a great era with a distinction of both intellectual and moral excellence that did much for her country, and especially for her sex. Her long and honourable reign is already commemorated more widely, probably, than has ever been that of any Sovereign in the world's history. Mr. Hare, in his "Walks in London," mentions that the great love of the nation for Queen Elizabeth expressed itself by the placing in a large number of London churches of memorial tablets to her memory. In proportion to the wider Empire over which Victoria ruled is the greater dispersion of memorials of the veneration of her time for the modern great Queen, whose most splendid memorial is about to be unveiled in front of her London palace. Mr. J. H. Settle, Spring-cliffe Street, Bradford, has had the happy thought of compiling a complete list of the Queen Victoria Memorials that exist, and he will be grateful to any of my readers who will forward to him particulars of any such tribute. His list already enumerates no fewer than one hundred and twelve memorials in localities all over the globe. The sites range from Agra, Benares, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Lucknow, and many more Indian towns, and other Eastern places, such as Aden, Constantinople, Bangkok, Hong-Kong, and Singapore, to almost every British colony, South Africa, Australia, Canada, the West Indies, and nearly every town of important size in the British Isles.

Miss Doreen Milner's wedding with Lord Linlithgow was a really beautiful sight. The lovely fair bride's blue eyes were in harmony with her maids' costumes. The bridal gown was rich and stately, to suit the tall form of the wearer. It was built of white and silver brocade, made to fall in straight and heavy lines that crossed at the front, and opened at the foot to show a panel of old Venetian point lace, the gift of the Duchess of Portland; the short corsage was built chiefly of the same rich antique lace, and finished with crossing wide bretelles of pearl and silver embroidery. There was a train two yards long falling from the waist, and the elbow sleeves and yoke were both of stretched Brussels net. The bridal veil was tulle worked round the edge with silver, and a sheaf of lilies formed the bridal bouquet. The bridesmaids' gowns were of blue satin veiled with white lace and net, with the blue showing alone at the waistbelts and sash ends, while on the skirts the veiling was so complete as to be pure white in effect; the skirts and corsages were finished with pearl embroideries. The bridesmaids also wore white net veils arranged as caps on the head, and held in place by wreaths of green leaves, and their bouquets were large clusters of white lilac tied with blue ribbons. There were four young ladies and four little girls, and two tiny train-bearers—a boy and a girl.



THE REVIVAL OF THE BOLERO.

This spring frock is in linen for thin cloth, having a bolero jacket, with revers and belt of black-and-white striped silk.

There is no longer any feeling against the wearing of black at a wedding. A great many smart, big black hats were worn amongst the assembled congregation, and the Duchess of Buckingham wore a black chiffon gown and coat embroidered in silver, as well as a toque of the same sombre shade. Black and royal blue, that popular mixture of the season, was worn by Lady George Nevill; and even the bride's married sister, Mrs. York, had a black hat, relieved by royal blue lancer feathers, worn with a gown of blue satin with a touch of black on it. One of the best-dressed people, as usual, was Princess Alexis Dolgorouki, who was in a delicate shade of violet velvet, with a toque of hyacinths shading from the same pale violet to pinkish heliotrope; the costume was completed by a long sable coat. The Duchess of Portland wore exquisite ermine in stole and huge muff, with a gown and wide-brimmed hat of purple silk cashmere and chiffon; and Lady Savile, in grey satin, displayed a lovely chinchilla set; while Lady Reid (of Australia) was wrapped in sealskin, and Lady Willingdon wore white fox.

There ought to be serious action taken about the prevalent practice of adulteration of flour that has been exposed by experts in a report to the Local Government Board. That this most universal article of consumption, the mainstay of life amongst the poorer classes, should be so treated with virulent chemicals as to be positively dangerous to health, is monstrous. Were the science of government properly understood, how far more important would such subjects as the deliberate adulteration for illicit gain of Nature's gifts for the preservation of the race appear to be than those preparations for mutual slaughter on which so much of the money and intelligence of States are squandered! There must be a reason for the bad teeth, the prevalence of appendicitis, and the stunted growth of the masses in the present day. Is it not probable that the reason is to be found in the food dosed with one or another drug under the specious titles of "preservatives," "improvers," and "strengtheners"—for by such hypocritical names are called, by the people who use them, the salicylic acid that is added to the milk of our babes and invalids, and the lime and nitric acid that are imparted to the bread which forms almost the whole food of poor children and the main sustenance of most people in this country? It seems that the United States and Switzerland have already legislated against these poisons in food. Surely it is possible both to provide and to carry into stern effect similar protection for our people?

Women's votes certainly ought to secure more attention to such subjects of health and human well-being. Women's Suffrage is again to come before the House of Commons on May 5, and if the distinct pledges of a large majority of members seem to them worth keeping, the second reading must be carried by a large majority. But what will happen next depends on Mr. Asquith and his followers, who are apparently enemies of Women's Enfranchisement. FILOMENA.

NEEDLESS LOSS OF BEAUTY.

AN over-stout lady is more conspicuous for her infirmity at this present time than she would have been two generations ago. The slender shape, the supple, willowy form, instinct with grace, strength, and alertness, are essential elements of elegance, and are quite necessary to the woman who desires to do justice to the beautiful creations of the fashionable dressmakers of London and Paris.

It is therefore a great calamity to become stout, in the first place, from the æsthetic standpoint; but over-stoutness soon becomes equally calamitous from the point of view of physical fitness, for the disease of obesity, or neglected over-fatness, is full of danger, generating, as it does, a whole host of other complaints.

But, after all, the loss of beauty and health is quite needless now that the famous Antipon treatment for curing obesity without trouble and with absolute permanence has become the recognised standard treatment amongst all competent authorities. The cruelly exacting methods of fasting, drugging, and sweating are still employed by the unwary and the misguided, and the temporary reduction of weight brought about by such processes unfortunately encourages the victims to continue employing them, with the result that health, beauty, strength, buoyancy are often irretrievably lost.

Not so with Antipon, which gets a tight grip on the offending tendency to put on ever so much more fat than the body has need for. What does this mean? Simply this: that when the mass of superabundant fatty matter is altogether eliminated—and this work Antipon accomplishes very quickly and thoroughly—there is a lasting cure of the disease of obesity—future immunity from the reproach of being "fat." Antipon takes off an appreciable amount within twenty-four hours of beginning the treatment. This initial loss of weight ranges from 8oz. upwards, according to individual conditions. After this the day-to-day decrease is everything that could be wished, and when normal weight is restored, with symmetrical beauty and glowing health, the doses may cease. Wrinkling or puckering is out of the question, as Antipon has an excellent tonic effect on the skin, now freed from the congestion due to the subcutaneous excess of fatty matter. The complexion soon regains the bloom of perfect health.

"I was very pleased with the Antipon treatment," writes a lady from Roche's Point, Co. Cork, "and am glad to say I have reduced 28lb. It is some time now since I left off taking it, and I have not put on any flesh since."

Such convincing evidence of the permanent reduction of weight effected by Antipon is repeated hundreds of times in the voluntary letters of thanks received by the Antipon Company from all parts of the globe. Any reader is at liberty to examine this brilliant array of testimony at the offices of the Antipon Company.

The tonic action of Antipon on the alimentary system is simply splendid. Every organ of the body is benefited, but the most conspicuous result is shown in the amazing improvement in appetite, digestion, and assimilation. The subject under treatment may eat to his or her fancy,



"Can it really be my own self? And this photo, taken only a year ago! I must take Antipon at once as all my friends seem to have done. They all say what grand stuff it is."

and be sure that every ounce of nourishment will have its re-strengthening and re-beautifying effect.

Antipon is an agreeable and refreshing liquid containing vegetable substances only and is absolutely harmless.

PROMOTING BEAUTY.

SURE FREEDOM FROM OBESITY.

"Is there any sure freedom from obesity?" someone may ask. The answer may be given with absolute certitude. The remedy for over-stoutness in every stage is

the Antipon treatment, tonic, stimulant, obesity-reducer, strength-helper, and beautifier. The Antipon treatment is now, doubtless, known in every part of the civilised world, and recognised by every reliable authority as the standard cure for obesity—standard, because permanent and really beneficial to vitality. There are many treatments for obesity, but only one Antipon, a British discovery which cannot possibly be successfully imitated. Antipon has this characteristic which other preparations do not possess: it goes right to the root of the evil, and drives out the tendency to put on too much fat. That tendency, indeed, is the disease of obesity, which our ancestors deemed incurable; and, as a matter of fact, our gouty and plethoric forefathers had no recognised cure for obesity, that most prolific cause of diseases.

Many correspondents have asked the meaning of the word Antipon. It comes from the Greek "anti," against, and the Latin "pondus," weight, and the scientific discoverer was well justified in this nomenclature.

Antipon, besides reducing weight in a marvellous way, has a marked beneficial effect on the digestive and assimilative systems; and so helps in the re-nourishment of the organism as fast as the superabundant fat is being eliminated from the over-charged system. Not every stout person is aware of the fact that obesity is the result of a general state of disordered nutrition of the body, and that the condition has to be completely remedied ere it is possible to say that the corpulency is permanently cured. Antipon, therefore, does many duties. First, it eliminates the excess of fat that congests the whole system; second, it conquers the tendency whereby such an over-fatted condition could be re-developed; third, it restores perfect nutrition through its wonderful action on the digestive apparatus; fourth, it re-develops the muscular fibre which beforehand was simply "smothered" with the needless adipose; fifth, it has a great stimulative effect on the nervous system; and last but not least, it restores the beauty of proportion which everybody delights to see.

It should be added that Antipon has a very desirable tonic effect on the skin, and that whatever reduction may be effected in the recovery of those beauty contours of throat, cheeks, and chin which contribute so much to feminine loveliness, there is no wrinkling or puckering. The complexion is very greatly improved.


Antipon is sold in bottles, price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., by chemists, stores, etc.; or, in the event of difficulty, may be had (on remitting amount), privately packed, carriage paid in the United Kingdom, direct from the Antipon Company, Olmar Street, London, S.E.

Antipon can be had from stock or on order from all Druggists and Stores in the Colonies and India; and is stocked by wholesale houses throughout the world.

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Pine Collar—2, 2½ and 2¾ inches deep. Per doz. 4/11
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are faced with our pure Irish Linen, which retains its snowy linen whiteness after repeated washings. The shapes are good without being extreme, —AND the price, from six for 2/6, lower than is often charged for collars much their inferior.

Dress Shirts, "Matchless" quality, 5/11 each; with pleated fronts, 6/6 each.
Shirts refitted, 14/- per half-dozen.
Zephyr or Oxford Shirts, best quality, made to order, 6/3 each.
Pyjama Suits, Ceylon flannel, summer weight, 7/11 suit.
Linen Mesh Underwear (non-irritating), Vests 5/6, Pants 6/6.

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Avoid doubtful preparations which contain Lead, Spirit, or other dangerous ingredients.

This celebrated oil is the only preparation for the Hair which contains that Delightful Perfume—Otto of Roses.

It is guaranteed free from any deleterious ingredients, and as it Penetrates to the Roots it will replace the loss of the Natural Oil in the Hair, the want of which causes Baldness. Ladies and Children should always use it, as it lays the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth. It is also prepared in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair. Sold in 3/6, 7/-, 10/6, and 21/- bottles, by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London. Avoid cheap, spurious imitations, and buy only Rowland's.

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"Little and Good."

The economy and goodness of "Lemco" are wonderful. The beef from which 1 lb. of it is made would cost over 30/- in this country. A little 4-oz. jar will make 32 cups of delicious sustaining bouillon, or 32 plates of soup. Its purity is guaranteed by independent analysis of every single batch made; that is why doctors rely on it so universally. An eighth of a teaspoonful of Lemco to half-a-pint of warm milk makes a most nutritious diet for delicate children and invalids.

LEMCO BOUILLON SPOONS FREE.

Send post card for particulars of Handsome Silver-Plated new Shape Bouillon Spoons given in exchange for Lemco coupons.

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LITERATURE



A BRITISH TRAVELLER WHO WAS OFFERED A TIBETAN WIFE: MR. W. N. FERGUSSON IN CHINESE DRESS.

After curing a chief of rheumatism, Mr. Fergusson writes: "I was invited to come up to the palace to choose one [a wife] from the scores of eager faces which . . . I could see peering over the parapet. . . . I thanked the chief . . . but informed him I had a wife at Chentu. 'Oh,' said the emissary, 'but a Chinese woman is not like our women: they stay in the house and have small feet, so that they cannot walk. One of our women would go with you, carry your load, cook your food, and do all kinds of work.'"

purpose in going out to India was to investigate the debated question of the relation of the Sampo and Brahmaputra rivers. But the Indian Government, under their Treaty with Russia, could permit no stranger to enter Tibet from their side. Foiled in an attempt to slip over the Assam border, Brooke next went to Shanghai, and from it crossed China to Sining, in the west of Kansu Province. While he was preparing his expedition there, the Dalai Lama, who had fled to Urgu when Sir Frank Younghusband's Mission entered Lhasa, came south to the monastery of Kumbum close by, and Brooke and Mr. Ridley, of the China Inland Mission at Sining, were the first Europeans to interview him. The bedroom the

On the Tibetan Steppes.

Lieutenant Brooke, who was murdered in Lololand in the last days of 1908, had for two years previously been travelling in China and Tibet. His

budorca. This journey through Mantze Land, described in an unadorned but engaging way by the author, is of extreme interest. A Buddhism which makes concessions to the nature-worship of the Bonba or Black Cap cult has gained ground, but the orthodox Bonba is found still in



A BIRD-FANCIER'S SHOP CARRIED ABOUT BY ITS PROPRIETOR: A PARROT-HAWKER ON MT. VASHINGLIN.

The photograph, which was taken on Vashinglin, 10,000 feet above sea-level, shows an itinerant bird-fancier who was hawking parrots from the Ningyuenfu Valley to Chentu.

the author contributes valuable chapters on that unexplored country and its people. His photographs and those of the intrepid Lieutenant illustrate the work excellently.

"The Bride of Two Kings," (Hutchinson) a forgotten tragedy of the Portuguese Court, was, curiously enough, in type before the recent Revolution. Its timeliness is accidental, but events have lent an interesting story additional value. The drama, which made only a nine days' wonder in Europe, was well worthy of revival in a popular memoir, and Mr. Edmund B. d'Auvergne has rewritten this chapter of history with care and vigour. It is the chronicle of the struggle between the two sons of João IV. for the throne of Portugal. Affonso VI., who succeeded his father in 1656, was a half-mad, violent, and incompetent boy. His mother, Luisa Guzman, of the House of Medina Sidonia, acted as Regent, and strove



WHERE MR. FERGUSSON CURED THE CHIEF'S RHEUMATISM: THE TIBETAN MASTIFF THAT GUARDED THE CASTLE OF DAMTUNG.

"Brooke and I went up to say good-bye and see how the patient was progressing. As soon as we entered the room he sprang out of bed, and, with the aid of his stick, walked around the room almost in an upright position. We were almost as delighted as he was at this sudden recovery. . . . We got a photograph of the huge mastiff kept to guard the palace, and then said good-bye."



TIBETAN PLAYERS IN COMEDY.

Lama occupied, we are told, was very small and papered with a typically English rose wall-paper. From Sining Brooke went to Tankar, on the frontier, through which considerable trade passes between China and Tibet, and there he met the German traveller Dr. Faffel, who was dressed in a sheepskin coat, Tibetan boots, and fur cap, with a girdle round his waist, and gown tucked to the knee, the garb of the notorious Golok brigands, who for the third time had robbed him of everything he possessed. Undaunted by this example of the dangers in front of him, the young explorer plunged into Tibet, over the Kokonor plain, and reached within two hundred miles of his objective when he was turned back by the inexorable Lhasan guards. In his retreat, it appears, he and Dr. Stein were in the village of Tarmor on the same day without knowing of each other's presence. An account of this frustrated expedition, compiled from Brooke's papers, is now incorporated in "Adventure, Sport and Travel on the Tibetan Steppes" (Constable), by Mr. W. N. Fergusson, with whom and Mr. C. H. Meares he next made the journey in Western China which is the main subject of this fascinating volume. Mr. Fergusson had already visited the almost unknown tribes in the west of the province of Zechwar, distributing books for the British and Foreign Bible Society, and had made friends among them, whose favour now greatly eased their way for the travellers. Prince So gave them fine sport in Wassu with boar, goral, panyang, and serow; and Mr. Meares was the first Englishman to kill the little-known takin or

"ADVENTURE, SPORT, AND TRAVEL ON THE TIBETAN STEPPES."

By W. N. Fergusson, F.R.G.S.

The book includes extracts from the last diary of the late Lieutenant J. W. Brooke, murdered by Lolos in Western China on December 24, 1908. Mr. Fergusson writes: "It was my lot to go alone into the Lolo country and identify the bruised and mangled body of my friend, then recovered from the Lolos by the Chinese officials."

Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Constable.



TIBETAN PLAYERS IN TRAGEDY.

the Bati and Bawang States. After parting with Mr. Fer-

gusson at Chentu, Meares and Brooke went on to Ningyuenfu, from where the latter made the dash into Lololand in which he met his death. From information supplied by Mr. Meares and his own knowledge,

to excite popular favour for her younger son, Pedro. Affonso, however, turned her adrift when he came of age, and he might have held his place but for his marriage with Maria Francisca, daughter of the Duc de Nemours.

From the moment she saw her husband, Maria loathed him, and gave her heart to Pedro. A long intrigue, conducted on her part with considerable ability, ended in the overthrow of Affonso, who was banished to the Azores. Pedro seized the Regency and reigned as virtual King, to the advantage of Portugal. Maria did not rest until she had obtained the sanction of the civil and ecclesiastical courts to her marriage with her lover, and her action was further ratified by a dispensation from Rome itself. Thus she became the bride of two Kings, but the deposed Affonso kept her waiting nine and a-half years before she could again call herself Queen. It was only on her deathbed that she heard the news which she had so long desired. Fate dealt her poetical justice, for she was not destined to carry on the line of Braganza. She had but one child, a daughter, Isabel, who died young, and to secure the succession Pedro made a second marriage. The story is exciting, but extraordinarily squalid. Maria Francisca's life is, however, one of the strangest of human documents, and as such it repays study, particularly in the light of heredity. Mr. d'Auvergne has more sense of character than is commonly found in these lightly written fragments of history. His lucky discovery of an unpublished manuscript in the British Museum has given his book independent importance.



WHERE MR. FERGUSSON ARRIVED IN THE DARK, LEFT BEHIND BY HIS ESCORT, AND WAS LAUGHED AT BY A PRINCESS: DAMBA CASTLE.

"While I talked with them my escort pushed on with my bedding, and was already out of sight. . . . I gave chase, and though I did not overtake my guide I found my way to the capital in the dark, and near the entrance to the castle met two men, who took a message to the Princess that I had arrived and would like accommodation. . . . They had a good laugh at me for getting left in the dark."

BRITAIN'S HOME OF HEALTH

The only institution of its kind in the world for maintaining, preserving, and improving health along natural lines, where obesity and other physical defects are overcome and absolute fitness of condition is secured under the guidance of Mr. Eugen Sandow, who attends daily to place his knowledge and wide experience at the disposal of all inquirers either personally or by letter. Over 5000 ladies and gentlemen declared themselves absolutely cured of their complaints during the last twelve months.



THE ENTRANCE TO "BRITAIN'S HOME OF HEALTH" AT 32, ST. JAMES' STREET, LONDON, S.W.

An Invitation to call upon the Founder of the famous "Health Culture Institute," Mr. Eugen Sandow, for an Opinion Without Charge upon Each Enquirer's Health Possibilities.

Of all the many unique institutions with which the world abounds, there is none nearly like nor any that can, indeed, in even faint degree, be said to bear resemblance to Britain's Home of Health, just as amongst the periods noted men there exists no second Sandow nor even the vaguest shadow of him. Both the building and its founder are types in themselves, as original as the work to which they are devoted—the perfecting of the imperfect in health, the rejuvenating of the prematurely aged along new lines.

For most of the illnesses that hamper existence at the present day there is no excuse, and if you go, as Mr. Sandow invites you to, to his Home of Health, you will find not only ample corroboration of this statement, but, what is of far greater personal importance, Mr. Sandow will see you and tell you exactly how you may expect to cure your illness and recover the physical fitness you lack.

This invitation, which Mr. Sandow so freely extends to all men and women who are even in the slightest degree concerned about their health, although they may at the moment be nothing worse than generally unfit and not up to that condition of

physical and mental excellence that they have enjoyed in the past, equally with those who are suffering illness more or less severe, means that anyone may call any day and see him personally at his Institute, 32, St. James' Street, London, S.W.

Mr. Sandow has set apart the hours between 11.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m., and 4 p.m. and 6 p.m., for the special purpose of personally seeing callers, and he will be pleased to give all who sincerely wish to improve their condition and health a consultation and the benefit of his advice without any charge.

Some idea of the extensive demand that exists for Mr. Sandow's services will be gained from the fact that in one year alone several thousand persons placed themselves in his hands for treatment. Some idea of the results secured by following Mr. Sandow's advice will be gained from the fact that the vast majority of patients declared themselves rid of the health trouble about which they had sought his advice.

These sufferers who have been transformed into beings of health and brightness were, many of them, martyrs to such complaints as nearly every other person you meet is afflicted with more or less.

They were:

1. Men and women who could not eat, to whom the mention of food was anathema, chronic dyspeptics.
2. People who could not sleep even when their bodies drooped and their brains ached, to whom the long-drawn, wakeful hours of darkness were hours of torture.
3. People who could not think two thoughts coherently nor grip the subject of their conversation.

4. People who had lost their nerve and confidence in themselves and their ability.

5. Men and women whose lives were made miserable because their appearance was ruined and their energies hampered and pleasure destroyed by a superabundance of fat.

6. Those whose trouble was general weakness and lack of condition.

7. Martyrs to the pains of rheumatism and gout.

8. Sufferers whose hearts gave them cause for alarm.

9. People whose lungs were weak.

10. Men and Women whose troubles lay in their kidneys or liver.

Moreover, they were of no particular age; some were young, some were old, many in the prime of life and many past it; some were constitutionally weak; some constitutionally strong, many were as ill as you may be, or just as generally out of condition as you may be, bearing exactly the same trouble as may be your lot—and they were made well. To-day they are as healthy and strong as you would like to be, if you are in the condition they were—as healthy and vigorous as you can be if, as they did, you go and consult Mr. Sandow.

Mr. Sandow extends through the "Illustrated London News" his invitation to every reader who is in any way suffering or out of condition to call and see him personally. He will with pleasure give any inquirer a consultation without cost; he will place his advice freely at the caller's disposal; and if the course which he recommends is followed, while the cost will be found to be small the benefits to the sufferer's health will prove undoubtedly great.



Photo. Warwick Brookes.]

MR. EUGEN SANDOW.

The Founder and Chief Exponent of the Cure of Illness by Natural Means, who invites all ill and ailing people to call upon or write to him for consultation and advice on their health without charge.

FOR THOSE WHO LIVE AT A DISTANCE FROM LONDON.

Special Arrangements for Consulting Mr. Sandow by Correspondence.

Illness is not local, and Mr. Sandow long since recognised the urgent need that men and women everywhere outside the radius of the environs of London should be given the advantages of his natural method of health culture.

The result of Mr. Sandow's deliberations was an organization by means of which, ever since its conception, some hundreds of inquirers each week have written telling him of their health defects and health desires. Some have written on behalf of their children, and by means of the postal service have received Mr. Sandow's advice and subsequent treatment if they so desired, entirely without leaving their own homes.

Whilst, of course, Mr. Sandow prefers a face-to-face talk with every health seeker, yet some of his most successful results have been obtained for men and women whom he has never seen.

Mr. Sandow has explained the application of his natural method of health culture in a series of small books, each of which deals with one

condition or illness. A copy of any of these will be sent gratis and post free to all who fill up the accompanying form. The titles are:

1. Indigestion and Dyspepsia
2. Constipation and its Cure
3. Liver Troubles
4. Nervous Disorders in Men
5. Nervous Disorders in Women
6. Obesity in Men
7. Obesity in Women
8. Heart Affections
9. Lung and Chest Complaints
10. Rheumatism & Gout
11. Anaemia: Its Cause and Cure
12. Kidney Disorders: Functional and Chronic
13. Lack of Vigour
14. Physical Deformities in Men
15. Physical Deformities in Women
16. Functional Defects in Speech
17. Circulatory Disorders
18. Skin Disorders
19. Physical Development for Men
20. Everyday Health
21. Boys' and Girls' Health and Ailments
22. Figure Culture for Women
23. Insomnia
24. Neurasthenia

First choose the book which treats of your condition.

Write for it to-day; the day after to-morrow you will receive the little volume and be able to peruse it carefully, and learn how you yourself may pleasantly and surely in your own home at a trifling cost reap the health benefits you require.

Please send me, without charge or obligation, Vol. No., in Sandow's Health Library.

NAME

(Please say whether Mr., Mrs., Miss, Rev., or other title)

ADDRESS

Age..... OCCUPATION.....

NATURE OF ILLNESS or

Condition from which relief is required.....

Can you call? Please state Yes or No.....

If you cannot call please give further detailed particulars in a letter so that the opinion upon your case may be sent to you by post. To Eugen Sandow, 32, St. James' Street, London, S.W.

"The Illustrated London News," 29/4/11.



The dyspeptic can find in Mr. Sandow's advice the surest direction to a sound digestion.

Mr. Sandow specialises in flesh reduction, at the same time building up the general health and condition.



A few typical men and women who need exactly



the treatment which Mr. Sandow provides.



Do you wake up ill? You ought to, and you will, if you consult Mr. Sandow.

The under-developed man, woman, youth, or child cannot fail to benefit by a course of Mr. Sandow's treatment.



THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE BUTTERFLY ON THE WHEEL." AT THE GLOBE.

OUR dramatists are fond of placing the crucial situation of their plays in the law-courts, and, almost hackneyed as the device has become nowadays, it seems to have an irresistible attraction for the playgoer. The



Photo, Underwood and Underwood.

IN THE CITY WHERE SEDAN-CHAIRS ARE STILL IN FASHION:
THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT DRESDEN.

The Royal Opera House at Dresden receives Government support, and is thus enabled to maintain a permanent stock company. Not only are operas and the German classics played there, but also works of great foreign dramatists, as Shakespeare and Molière, in German translations. The bronze group over the porch represents Dionysus and Ariadne. As the other picture shows, sedan-chairs are still used at Dresden.

battle of wits between some hapless victim of the law, thrust, as it were, against the wall, and a counsel who has the advantages of taking the offensive and long forensic experience, appeals alike to authors and audiences, apparently because it stirs their sporting instinct. But, while we have had murder-trial scenes often enough on the stage, and in numberless comedies have watched private inquisitions into the morals of naughty heroines, we have been given few, if any, representations of the proceedings of an English divorce-court. It is into this court that Messrs. Hemmerde and Neilson—the one a K.C., the other an M.P.—carry us in their play; and the scene into which they have put their best work shows

us a truculent and grimly logical barrister cross-examining a wife of a pleasure-loving and frivolous type, highly indiscreet in her conduct, but, as it happens, totally innocent of the charge brought against her and the lover who has compromised her so recklessly. The woman has not a chance against her trained antagonist; deeper and deeper she flounders into the net made out of her own lies and prevarications; weaker and weaker prove her struggles against the sledge-hammer blows of the counsel's arguments. Only once does she make any headway against him, and that is when, in sheer abandonment to hysteria, she protests against the cruelty of man-made and man-worked justice and passionately avows her innocence. In this section of their play, the authors have made a very happy selection of essentials, and at the same time produced a striking impression of actuality. But the rest of their plot—the circumstances which plunged the heroine into her predicament, and the evidence of the blotting-book, by means of which her lover is able to expose her false friend and establish her guiltlessness—all this is purely artificial and melodramatic. Just one act, both artistically and realistically true, saves the play—that and Miss Madge Titheradge's delicate art and emotional power, as evidenced in her handling of the "butterfly's" rôle. It is, indeed, Miss Titheradge's play, and the young actress by her performance passes at a bound into the front rank of her profession. Mr. Lewis Waller is fervent in the love-scenes. Mr. McKinnel, as the cross-examining barrister, offers us a fine exhibition of the driving force of intellect. But it is the heroine who has the opportunities, and who, thanks to her interpreter, seizes upon the imagination.

"FANNY'S FIRST PLAY,"
AT THE
LITTLE THEATRE.

The refuge of anonymity is useless in the case of an author like Mr. Bernard Shaw, whose signature is stamped on almost every sentence he writes. Indeed, the

pretence at hiding his identity seems only one more of the many jokes which this very earnest jester has perpetrated in the induction, play, and epilogue to which he has attached the title of "Fanny's First Play." The whole thing is a squib let off at the expense of his reviewers. In the induction and epilogue he is personal in his attack. Four of our London dramatic critics are supposed to be introduced on to the stage, and to display their impotence or lack of humour in respect of "G. B. S." and his works, though, in point of fact, only one of the quartet is so individualised that the portraiture is unmistakable; and the satire on that writer's predilections and mannerisms is rather too particular—not to say malicious—and has too much of a particular grievance behind it to seem in the best of taste or to interest the general public. The play itself, conceived of as the work of Miss Fanny O'Dowda, a girl Fabian, who distresses with it her indulgent and romantic father, is a more legitimate piece of fun, as well as a more effective retort, on Mr. Shaw's part, upon his critics. For here he seems to have

[Continued overleaf.]



Cuchel.

THE SEDAN-CHAIR IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: LADIES ARRIVING AT THE COURT
OF SAXONY IN DRESDEN.

Possibly the historic associations of its name, which recall in German ears a great national victory, had some influence on the revival of the sedan-chair in Dresden. There, as our illustration shows, it is still used for conveying ladies to the Saxon Court. The chair is said to have been invented at Sedan. It was introduced into England in 1634.

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—Emerson.

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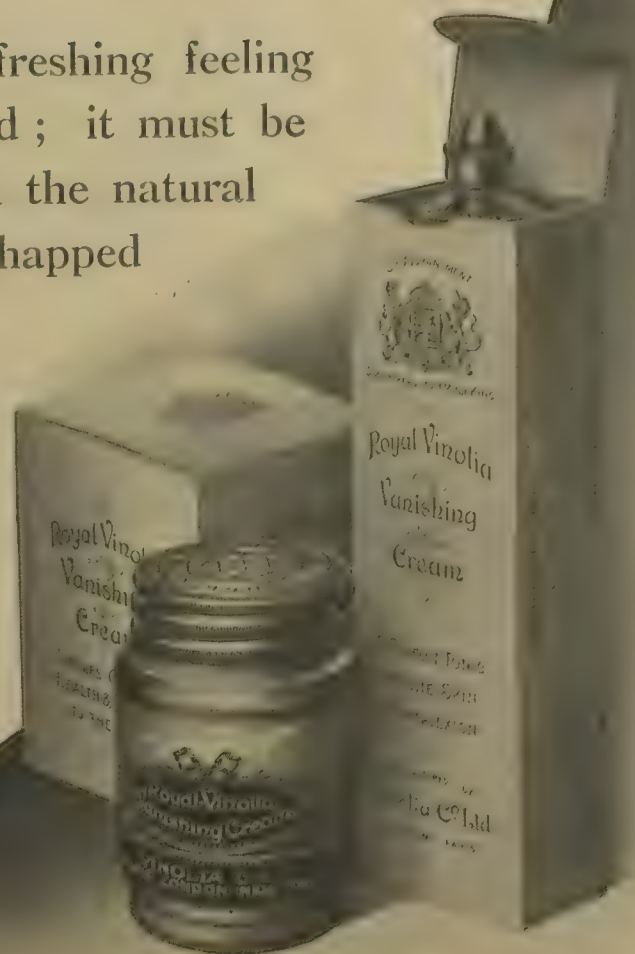
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taken up their challenge that he cannot write a play in the accepted sense, and tried to do it—given them plenty of story, strict division into acts, changes of scene, parallelism of plot, and even the full use of coincidence, as well as an atmosphere of domesticity which may be called mid-Victorian. Into two households which are eminently respectable and ambitious a revolting son and a revolting daughter respectively bring discomfort and shock by having, each of them, suffered fourteen days' imprisonment. Both boy and girl, who are engaged to each other, have come into conflict with the police through an excessive *joie de vivre*, and while the girl is as anxious to announce her experience as any Suffragist, the boy is responsible for

at the cost of a seat at the theatre, with a holiday in the East. It is a plunge into the atmosphere of the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. It is a feast of colour and adventure amid Oriental surroundings. It realises one's dreams of a world of sunshine and glamour in which turbans and scimitars, veiled houris and sinister villains, beggars and white-robed Caliphs form elements in a procession that dazzles the eyes with its picturesqueness and variety. Mr. Oscar Asche may be felicitated on having brought Cairo or Bagdad to our very doors. Brilliant is his scene of the bazaar, in which a pageant of characteristically Oriental figures parades his stage. Dignified is his tableau of the Caliph's divan, so pleasantly brightened by feats of dancing, so startlingly

Wazir, who saves him from the penalty of mutilation, and agrees to marry his pretty daughter if Hajj will murder the Caliph. But the beggar fails, and is cast into prison; while little Marsinah, whom the Caliph has wooed as a gardener, falls into the Wazir's cruel power. Hajj, however, is a match for his enemies. Breaking away with Samson's strength from his chains, he murders his old enemy, who happens to be his fellow-prisoner, and flees in his clothes. Escaping into the Wazir's hammam, he saves his daughter just in time from the chance of torture, and drowns the Wazir in his own bath. The result is that the Caliph weds the innocent Marsinah, but her father has to pay the penalty for his half-justified crimes with



AS WE DO IT IN ENGLAND: THE GROUNDS OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE BEING PREPARED FOR THE FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

For some time past a sort of "White City" has been springing up in the grounds of the Crystal Palace, in the shape of the various structures which are to be used for the Festival of Empire celebrations. As the model on view in the Strand shows, visitors to the Crystal Palace for the Festival will be able to make a symbolical trip round the Empire, the various Colonies being represented by special buildings or scenery.

introducing to his alarmed parents a damsel of easy virtue. Mr. Shaw is an old hand at illustrating the irreverence of the young for the ideals of their elders, and he does it once more in this instance. But he does not break new ground, either intellectually or technically. A cast running almost to two dozen renders him yeoman service.

"KISMET." AT THE GARRICK.

"Sumurun" on a large scale," would be an apt description of the new Garrick piece, "Kismet." It provides us,

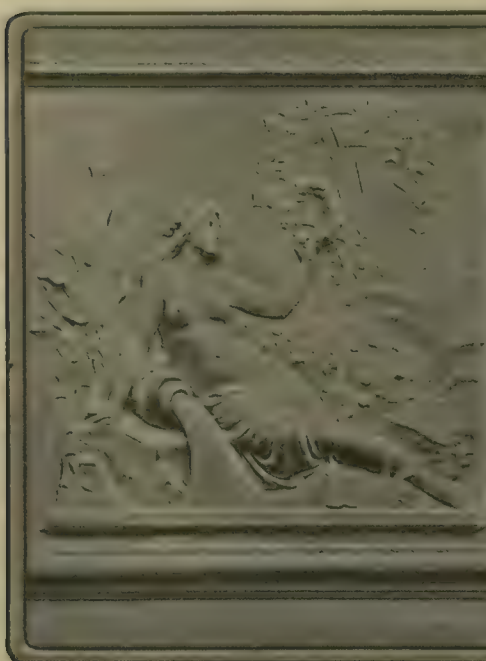
disturbed by an attempted assassination of the Commander of the Faithful. Hajj is the sinner who makes this attempt, at the suggestion of a rascally Wazir; and it is a day in Hajj's life we are asked to watch. It has been a day for him crowded with events. The enemy who robbed him of his wife has thrown a bag of gold at his head; as he begged by the door of the mosque. That gold has tempted him to cheat merchants at the mosque and run off with fine clothes amid their quarrels. His theft brings him before the

exile. Mr. Knoblauch, it will be seen, provides us with a plot full of romantic incident and excitement, and though spectacle rather than acting is the feature of this entertainment, Mr. Asche (as the beggar hero, alternately whining and implacable), Miss Lily Brayton (as lovely as any Scheherazade), Mr. Grimwood (quite a Nero of a Wazir), and Mr. Ben Webster (who lends the Caliph a curious air of distinction), contribute their share towards an ensemble of fantasy and kaleidoscopic movement and colour. [Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.]



AS THEY DO IT IN ITALY: THE PONTE MONUMENTALE IN THE GROUNDS OF THE TURIN EXHIBITION.

To-day (April 29) the King of Italy opens the International Exhibition to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the proclamation of the Kingdom of Italy, with Rome as its capital. Our photograph, taken, of course, while the preparations were in progress, shows the Ponte Monumentale over the river, and the "Fontana Luminosa," with the German pavilion on the right, and the French on the left.



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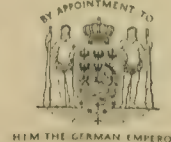
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

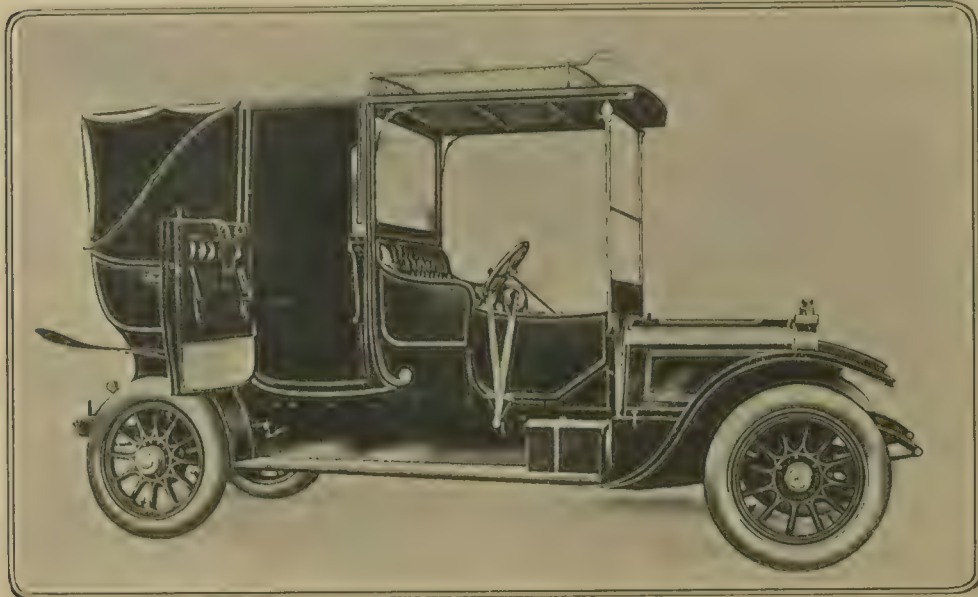
OF the making of books for the motorist there is no end, and for many no desire, although one particular work entitled "Motor Trips at a Glance," by A. J. Wilson, with an introduction by that humorous Welshman Owen John, must not be written down within the latter category. No matter in what part of Great Britain the motorist may elect to sojourn, he can, with this carefully prepared book at his elbow, make trips of greater or lesser length, by routes ready essayed and catalogued for him. The country is divided up into twelve provinces, and the peculiar conditions of its suitability for motoring are dwelt upon by the light of twenty years' toiling and moiling up and down the land. Each route is set out in diagrammatic form, and the itinerary mentions all the chief objects of interest therealong. The work, which should be in every motorist's possession, concludes with 298 views of roadside curiosities in the four kingdoms. It is published for the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd., by Messrs. A. J. Wilson and Co., Ltd., 154, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

While there is much talk of the employment of aeroplanes in modern warfare, it behoves us not to

many schemes which have place for a space in the military mind, it appears to have been taken up only to be shelved. But, as usual, the auxiliary forces are to the front in demonstrations which ultimately compel the attention of those in power. A few days ago a company of the Glasgow Highlanders, supplemented by detachments from other companies, under the command of Major J. S. Matthew, made a forced march from Alexandria to Glen Fruin. The force was divided into two columns, one being provided with one and the other with two Argyll chassis. The respective column commanders were required to work out their own calculations with a view to landing the entire force simultaneously at the destination.

The manoeuvres demonstrated that, with the aid of motor transport carrying only a fifth of the force at a time, the

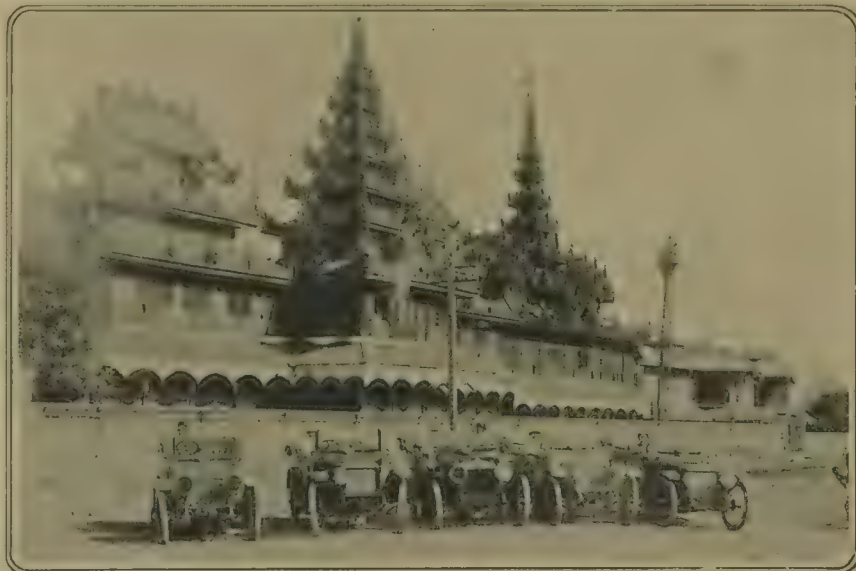
there to de-motor them and march them on, the motor returning to meet the main body, now marching to meet it, and picking up another load to take on, overtake, and rejoin the body marching ahead. These manoeuvres could be repeated until every member of the rear body had joined that



OF THE FAMOUS CLEMENT-TALBOT MAKE: A 15-H.P. TALBOT LANDAULETTE.

allow the authorities to lose sight of the great question of the motor transport of troops. Somewhere since suggestions were made as to the registration of motor vehicles for requisition in time of need, and, like so

Thus far the report, which does not particularise the manner in which the motors were used; but the obvious method would be to take as many men as could be conveniently carried, say, five miles ahead,



THE WEST IN THE EAST: DAIMLER CARS AND INDIAN BUILDINGS IN BOMBAY.

The Daimler Company are doing a great deal of business with their cars in India. The five cars shown in the photograph recently reached the Bombay Motor Car Company, for delivery to various clients in Bombay and the neighbourhood.

distance covered in a given period was double that performed in the same space under ordinary marching conditions, while every man arrived at the objective fresh and fit for immediate action. As the transport employed consisted only of Argyll chassis in the rough, it could not be regarded as specially fitted for the carriage of troops.

in advance, when the operations ahead could be again repeated until the objective was reached in full force.

There is little doubt that Brooklands is becoming a favourite resort with the public who can command the use of motor-cars. The "gate" on Easter Monday was unparalleled, and in lieu of consisting of the motor trade and their friends, was made up very largely of family parties, who took the opportunity of combining a motor drive with sightseeing and a picnic. The flying is, of course, a great attraction; but the motor events become more interesting and are more closely scrutinised every meeting. The catering has, moreover, been greatly improved, although there is still something to be desired in this respect. If the London and South-Western Railway would only, in the matter of special trains, bestow on Brooklands a tithe of the excellent service which they provide for Sandown and Hurst Park, their exchequer and that of the Weybridge Motordrome would alike profit.

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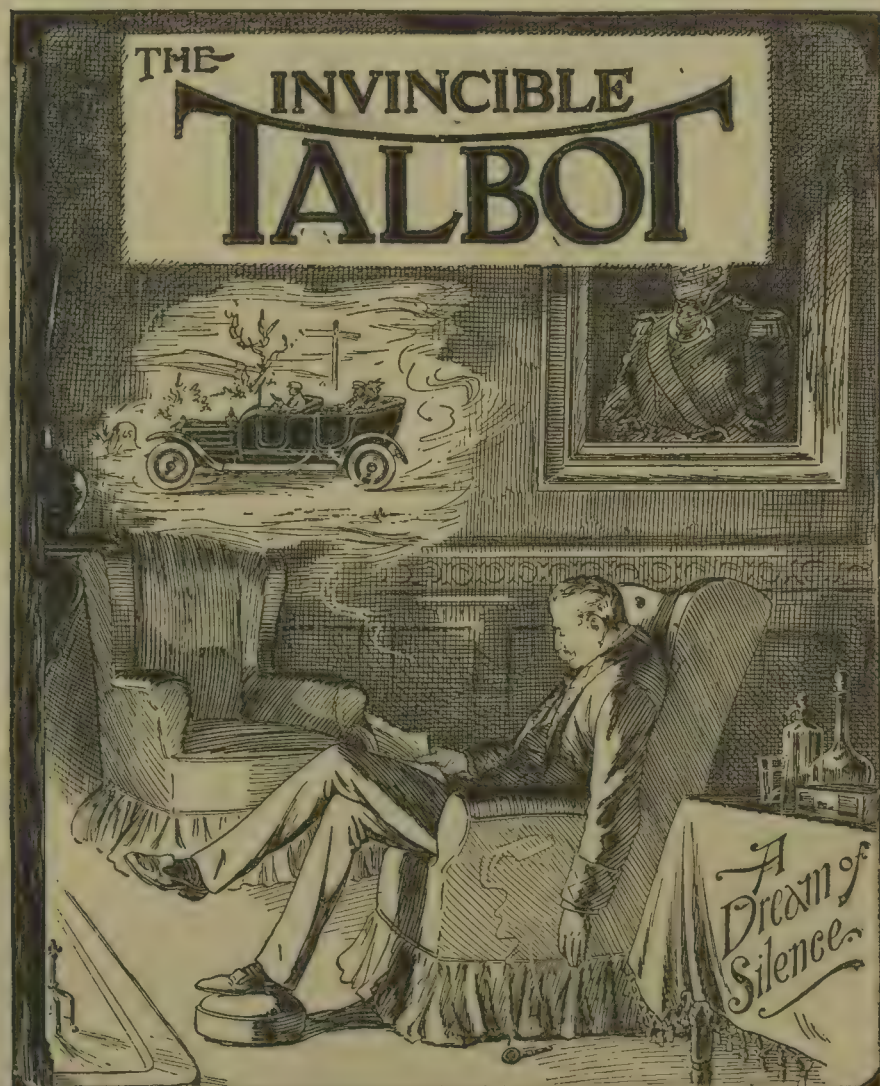
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ART NOTES.

MR. MAX BEERBOHM draws delighted crowds to the Leicester Galleries. The art of making and keeping friends, he has discovered, is to make and keep them ridiculous, and the lookers-on at the process are soon his bosom acquaintances. The only gloomy faces encountered at the private view belonged to rejected candidates for the fame endorsed or bestowed by the caricaturist. Mr. Beerbohm has recently enlarged the circle of his sitters, but in the goodness of his heart he should scatter his favours yet wider. His pencil is as potent to bestow favours as the sword of a king; but, studying his own pleasure, he returns again and again to a favoured circle of dwarfs and giants, to Mr. Lewis Harcourt, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Bernard Shaw and the rest. The picture of Mr. Harcourt encircled by the plump, remorseless personifications of the Colonies, to each of whom he wishes "so much to say the exactly right thing," and the picture of Mr. Balfour asking an aggressive Tariff Reformer, "But when, where, my dear Sir, have I said anything that could be twisted to imply that I—er—don't like you



BEAUTIFULL DECORATION IN ALL-BRITISH ALABASTER: THE NEW LOUNGE AT THE HOTEL WINDSOR.

The new lounge at the Hotel Windsor, in Victoria Street, Westminster, is of Georgian design, and the decoration has been carried out in English alabaster of unique quality from an old quarry recently reopened. The skirting is in dark Ashburton marble, from Devonshire. The whole work was done by British craftsmen with British materials.



TO COMMEMORATE THE EVENT OF THE YEAR: AN ARTISTIC CORONATION MEDAL.

The obverse bears the crowned heads of the King and Queen. The reverse shows them seated in their Coronation robes, with figures of Britannia and the British Lion. The medal, which was designed by Mr. Frank Bowcher, is supplied by Messrs. Spink and Son, of 17 and 18, Piccadilly, in various sizes and metals, and at various prices, ranging from 2s. a dozen to a guinea each.

immensely?" are in the happiest vein. But why should these two gentlemen be especially complimented on the incongruity and unhappiness of their avocations; why does not Max hasten to assure dozens more of the sensibility that elevates them to false positions?

Among Mr. Beerbohm's recent subjects are Mr. Arnold Bennett, Sir Hugh Lane, Sir Alfred Mond, congratulating his editor on the current issue of the *English Review*, and Mr. Garvin. People grow to be like their likenesses, somebody—perhaps Max—has said. In one or two cases their fate would be as tragic as that of the woman who plans her life according to the predictions of a fortune-teller, and dies, of nervousness, on the appointed day. Doubtless Mr. Garvin will endeavour to grow more like the drawing at the Leicester Galleries. At present it is hardly recognisable, but affords one of the many instances of the good humour to which Mr. Beerbohm brings his world. "How fresh, how witty, how delicious!" say his swarming admirers, and the formula is repeated before a picture of Mr. Garvin giving ideas to the Conservative Party. Why, the Conservative Party has been brought up on, and is already beginning to understand, Mr. Garvin's ideas!

Even if Mr. Garvin refuses to take a resemblance from Max's sheet, there are many men who will find it difficult to refuse the obligation. In "In case I am not spared to see them" the caricaturist has drawn a score of celebrities,

ranging from Mr. Augustus John to Lord Kitchener, as they should be thirty years hence. Mr. Beerbohm's humour again follows a direction so very simple that it will be impossible for his subjects to escape the future he prepares for them. In most instances he merely lengthens and whitens their hair and beards.


The secret of Mr. Beerbohm's popularity—the origin of his wit we would as soon endeavour to discover as the origin of Wagner's genius—is an open one. Like the "paragrapher" of his own drawing, he notes the little doings of Lord So-and-So, and then slaps him on the back and digs him in the ribs before your very eyes. You are taken into his confidence; his jokes have an alluring look of intimacy, so that you find you are invited to laugh with him in most august company—even in Lord Rosebery's and Mr. Edmund Gosse's. And this present exhibition is the most delightful Max has given us, because, more than ever, he is intimate. But while there is more of the scribbled commentary that gives the look of private correspondence to his sheets, there is nothing, perhaps, quite so directly humorous as the famous drawing of Mr. William Archer kissing Ibsen's toe in a room papered with a repeating pattern made from Ibsen's whiskers.



ONE OF TEN "FIRSTS" FOR PAIRS AT THE LONDON VAN HORSE PARADE: A TEAM ENTERED BY MESSRS. JAMES BUCHANAN.

At the London Van Horse Parade held recently Messrs. James Buchanan and Co., the well-known whisky-distillers, of Holborn, gained no fewer than ten premier honours (or firsts) for pairs.

Ibsen's whiskers may be made into a repeating pattern, but not Max's wit; and too often we must be content with variety. E. M.



A London Doctor

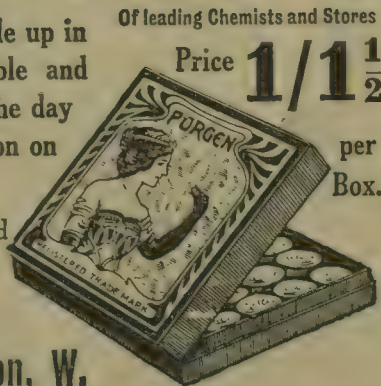
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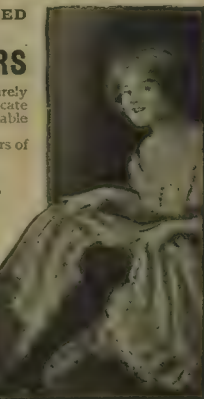
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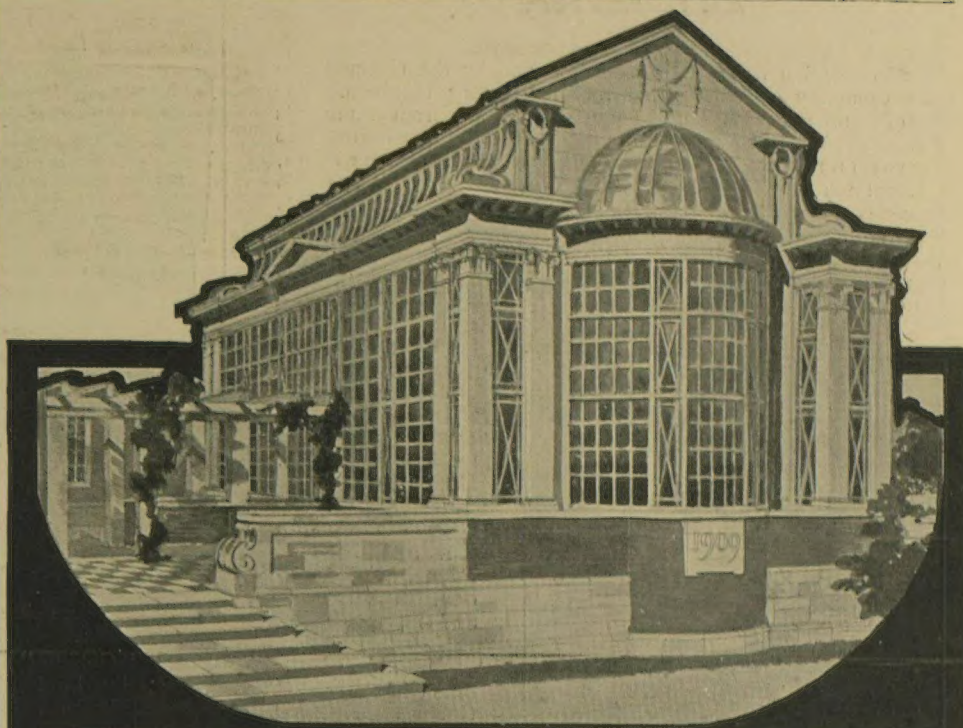
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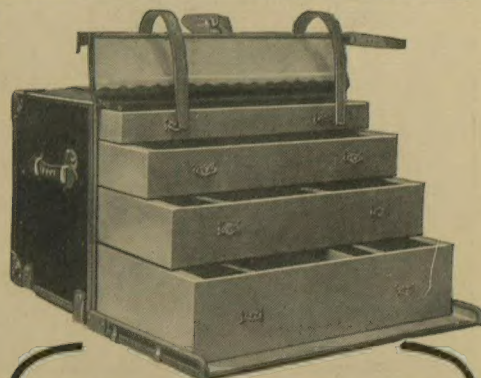
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GENERAL NOTES.

THIS month's list of new records issued by the Gramophone Company contains some very interesting numbers. The list of band music is headed by a selection from Sullivan's "Ivanhoe," played by the band of the Coldstream Guards, who have also rendered the Overture to Rossini's early comic opera, "L'Italiana in Algeri." Pryor's Band contributes Massenet's "Scènes Napolitaines," and the Bohemian Orchestra Finck's "In the Shadows." Under the heading of "His Master's Voice" Dances are given six popular waltzes, and some two-step dances, each played by Herr de Groot's Orchestra. The songs include Moore's "Has Sorrow Thy Young Days Shaded?"



A FAIR AND FAMOUS "ODOLIENNE":
MLLE. ANNA PAVLOVA.

Mlle. Anna Pavlova, the famous Russian dancer, is an "Odolienne," that is, a user of Odol, and she has expressed her opinion of it as follows: "It gives me great pleasure to state that I have tried Odol and find it excellent for the teeth, preserving them and giving a sense of freshness to the mouth which is most agreeable, especially to one in my profession."

Pound Look"; Miss Lilian Braithwaite and Mr. Dawson Milward in "The Philosopher in the Apple Orchard"; Miss Ellis Jeffreys in "The Lesson of a Fan"; Mr. Harry Tate in his

given by that popular Irish tenor, Mr. John McCormack; and the Devonshire ditty, "Widdicombe Fair," sung by Mr. Charles Tree. Humorous records are given by Messrs. George Grossmith jun. and Edmund Payne, Mark Sheridan, Harry Lauder, and George Graves.

In aid of the funds of the Miller General Hospital for South-East London, a special matinee has been organised by Mr. W. Scott-Scott on May 12 next, at the Playhouse, Northumberland Avenue, which has been lent for the purpose by Mr. Cyril Maude. Among the artists who have promised to give their services are Lady Tree and Mr. Ben Webster in "A Debt of Honour"; Mr. Laurence Irving and Miss Mabel Hackney in "The Dog Between"; Miss Lena Ashwell, Mr. Edmund Gwenn, and Miss Barton in "The Twelve-



A SAFETY RAZOR STROPPED WITHOUT BEING TAKEN TO PIECES: THE AUTOSTROP.

The great advantage of the Autostrop Safety Razor is that it can be stropped and cleaned with the utmost ease without any troublesome unscrewing and refitting. The strop is passed through the razor itself, without removing a blade or any part. Our illustration shows the Standard Outfit No. 1, which can be had at various prices, from 21s. to 52s. 6d.

sketch "Golfing"; and the Gaiety chorus, by kind permission of Mr. George Edwardes. The Miller General Hospital treats annually about nineteen thousand patients, and part of the district which it serves is poorer than the East End. Five thousand pounds



It is claimed by the makers of Antipon, the well-known preparation for reducing undue corpulence, that it has been successful in thousands of cases. Antipon can be obtained at chemists' and stores in bottles at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each, or a remittance may be sent direct to the Antipon Co., Olmar Street, London, S.E., who will send the parcel privately packed and carriage paid.

a year are required to carry on its work, but the assured income is less than £500.

At the recent hill-climbing competition of the Oxford Motor-Cycle Club, at Kop Hill, Princes Risborough, the honours fell to the well-known "Triumph" motor-cycle, which is a 3½-h.p., single-cylinder machine. Mr. Lister Cooper, an amateur rider, made a splendid ascent of the hill on his "Triumph," making the fastest time of the day, and in this respect beating twin-cylinder machines, even up to 8-h.p. He also obtained first position on formula in the T.T. single-cylinder class for machines up to 500 c.c. In the class allotted to single-gear, single-cylinder machines, Mr. Rupert May, a 17-stone giant, riding a "Triumph," secured second position. In class 8, open to any type of single and twin-cylinder machines with a capacity up to 1000 c.c., Mr. W. G. McMinnies gained the first prize, with Mr. Lister Cooper a close second.

On and from May 1 important alterations will take place in the service via Harwich and the Hook of Holland to Hanover, Bremen, Hamburg, and Berlin. Through carriages will run between the Hook, Bremen, and Hamburg, so that practically all the important towns in North Germany will be accessible from the Hook of Holland by through carriages and restaurant-cars. Passengers will arrive at Hanover at 1.45 p.m., Bremen 1.8 p.m., Hamburg 2.47 p.m., Berlin 5.20 p.m., thus saving in the journey to Hanover 1 hour 20 min., Bremen 2 hours 12 min., Hamburg 2 hours 17 min., Berlin 1 hour 31 min. The Harz Mountains will also be easily reached via the Hook by through carriage and restaurant-car running to Halle. Times of departure from England are unchanged, and passengers will be able to enjoy a comfortable night's rest on the steamers as hitherto.



THE CUP PRESENTED BY THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY TO THE CALCUTTA RACES.

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CONSIDER these two or three plain questions. Have you spots, pimples, or blackheads on your face, or a rash or breaking-out in any part of your body? Are you suffering from skin irritation or eczema on your face, arms, legs, back, or chest? Does your skin get red, rough, and chafed easily? Are there any other signs that your skin is in any way unhealthy or needing attention? If so, here is good news for you. Your skin trouble can be cured and all your discomfort ended. Antexema will remove your skin complaint like magic and render your skin clear, healthy and spotless.

If your skin is at present perfectly healthy, you are to be congratulated, but it is of the greatest importance to notice the first signs of unhealthiness of the skin. Even now, possibly, you are suffering from the early symptoms of some distressing skin trouble, but these will quickly disappear and your skin will become healthy if you use wonder-working Antexema. Not only so, but the moment Antexema touches the bad place all irritation stops and

your cure begins

All discomfort ceases the moment you apply Antexema, and by continuing its use you will be permanently delivered from your enemy. Every skin disease yields to the sure but gentle influence of Antexema. It is as good for slight skin affections, which, if neglected, so often take a more serious form, as for those severe and disfiguring complaints which render life a burden.

Before a well-known doctor discovered Antexema the condition of skin sufferers was pitiable, but nowadays a perfect cure is within reach of all. It does not matter whether the face, scalp, hand, neck, arm, leg, back, or chest is affected, for wherever the trouble exists Antexema will take it away. Your skin disease may have lasted for years, and resisted medical and other treatment, but Antexema will rapidly conquer the trouble and restore you to a condition of perfect skin health.

Antexema is not a greasy ointment, but a milky-looking liquid, and when gently applied to the skin is immediately

absorbed and its healing virtues begin their beneficent work. Whilst this is going on the affected part is protected from dust and the germs of blood-poisoning and lockjaw, so that the healing process is quick and uninterrupted. The moment you start using Antexema your cure begins. New skin gradually replaces that destroyed by the skin trouble, and soon every sign and vestige of skin illness disappears once and for all.

Why be disfigured, tortured, and humiliated by skin illness? These words perfectly describe the misery endured by skin sufferers. Nothing can be more exasperating to a sensitive mind than to know that everyone you meet is noticing some breaking-out or blemish on your skin. Nothing is so disfiguring as a skin which is red, rough, pimply, or scurfy, or which has upon it an angry-looking eruption, and certainly nothing worries or torments the sufferer like the itching of eczema or some other irritating skin ailment. Why put up with misery when cure is easy and certain? If you have any sign whatever of skin illness no time is to be lost. Start your cure now. You cannot begin the Antexema treatment too soon. It will only be necessary to apply Antexema two or three times to get rid of the threatened trouble and to avoid future discomfort, disfigurement and humiliation.

Do your duty to your skin. Go to any chemist or stores and get a bottle of Antexema to-day. Boots Cash Chemists, Army and Navy and Civil Service Stores, Harrods', Selfridge's, Whiteley's, Lewis and Burrows' supply it at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., or post free in plain wrapper 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. from the Antexema Company. Also everywhere in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, every British Dominion, and throughout Europe. If you wish to try this all-British skin remedy beforehand, sit down at once and

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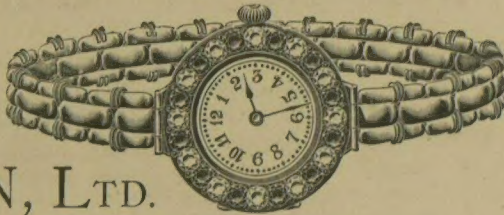
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE inventory and estate duty accounts of the late Mr. W. STRANG STEEL, of Philiphaugh, Selkirk, have now been lodged. The net estate, as aggregated for determining the rate of duty, exclusive of real estate abroad and of gifts made during the three years prior to his death, is stated as £979,623 10s. 6d. Subject to various family provisions, and legacies to friends, servants, and public objects, the residue of the estate is bequeathed to the deceased's only son.

The will (dated July 30, 1909) of MR. JUSTUS AUGUSTUS KURTZ, of Hill House, Bromley, and 11 and 12, Australian Avenue, City, who died on Jan. 20, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £131,411. He gave £500, the household effects, and the income from one half of the property to his wife; £100 each to the executors; and the residue in trust for his four daughters.

The will (dated Jan. 26, 1897) of MR. GEORGE EDWARDS, of 227, Hagley Road, Edgbaston, for some years agent to Lord Calthorpe, who died on Feb. 1, is now proved, and the value of the property sworn at £98,430, all of which he gives to his only child, Helen Edwards, absolutely.

The will (dated March 25, 1907) of CAPTAIN SIDNEY LEVESON LANE, of The Manor House, Great Addington, Thrapston, Northampton, who died on Dec. 29, is proved by the Hon. Alice Sarah Dawnay and Captain James Archibald Morrison, the value of the estate being £120,251. The testator gives £8000, in trust, for his daughter, Mary Beatrice Shaw Stewart; and the residue to his son, Sidney Ernald Ralph Lane.

The will (dated March 24, 1906) of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FREDERICK ARTHUR FORSYTH, of Netherleigh, Leamington, who died on Feb. 16, has been proved, the value of the estate being £71,260. Subject to legacies to executors and servants, the testator leaves all his property, in trust, to pay the income thereof to his wife during widowhood, or an annuity of £300 should she re-marry; and, subject thereto, for his children.

The following important wills have been proved—

Sir Charles Rackham Gilman, Stafford House, Eaton, Norwich	£107,865
Miss Adela M. R. Gurwood, 70, Lowndes Square	£79,135
Mr. Alexander MacGregor, 3, Collingham Gardens, South Kensington	£76,950
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Mr. William Smith, Hebers Mount, Ilkley, Yorks	£57,350

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

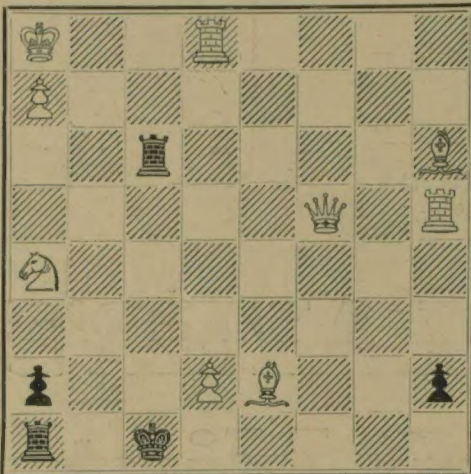
F R GITTINS (Birmingham).—Your amended position duly to hand, but we should prefer an entirely fresh diagram, as we do not understand the altered one.

F W COOPER (Derby).—We have examined your problem with much interest, but we wonder how you would regard it as the work of somebody else. It curiously corroborates a fact we have often noticed, that expert solvers frequently fail as problem composers.

E J WINTER-WOOD.—We shall be pleased to receive your promised problem.

R M J (Southampton).—There is nothing in the point you raise. Black is bound to guard against mate, and has no time for such a move.

PROBLEM No. 3494.—By C. C. W. HANN.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3491.—By H. L. SEVERY.

WHITE

1. Kt to Q 5th
2. Kt to B 6th (ch)
3. B to K 4th, Mate.

BLACK

- K takes Kt
- K to B 4th

— If Black play 1. K to Kt 3rd, 2. Kt to K 7th; if 1. K to K 5th, 2. Kt to B 2nd (ch); if 1. Kt to Kt 3rd, 2. Kt (Kt 4th) takes P (ch), etc.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3485 received from C A M (Penang); of No. 3486 from N H Greenway (San Francisco) and C A M; of No. 3487 from J W Beatty (Toronto), F R James (Malta), and J Murray (Quebec); of No. 3488 from J W Beatty and J Murray; of No. 3489 from Theo Marzials (Colyton), C Field junior (Athol, Mass.), C Barretto (Madrid), F Cercedo (Finchley), and Fidelitas; of No. 3490 from J B Camara (Madeira), R J Lonsdale, T Roberts (Hackney), Fidelitas, Ph Lehzen (Hanover), Theo Marzials, and H S Brandreth (Florence); of No. 3491 from R. J. Lonsdale, Fidelitas, John Mackey, Ph Lehzen, Mark Dawson (Horsforth), A Apps (Cullompton), W Winter (Medstead), John Isaacson (Liverpool), G Bakker (Rotterdam), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), Arthur Perry (Dublin), and L Schlu (Vienna).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3492 received from R J Lonsdale (New Brighton), John Mackey, T S K (Hamburg), J C Stackhouse (Torquay), H S Brandreth, J Cohn (Berlin), Fidelitas, F W Cooper (Derby), J Green (Boulogne), W Winter, J Churcher (Southampton), Mark Dawson, R M J (Southampton), W Best (Dorchester), John Isaacson, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), E J Winter-Wood, J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), Sorrento, F C Osborne, J B Tucker (Hills), R C Widdicombe (Saltash), H Maxwell Pridoux (Exeter), F Wallis (Scarborough), R M Theobald, Arthur Perry, Rev. G E Mquey (Belleek), R A Redlead (Blackheath), F Ames (Saffron Walden), H G B (Rome), A Apps, E P R, Captain Challice, A G Headell (Winchelsea), Rev. J Christie (Redditch), T W W, C Conway Monk, F Cercedo, John Laidlaw (Kelso), A W Hamilton Gell (Carlton Club), Gertrude Brown (Glasgow), and J Dixon (Colchester).

CHESS IN SPAIN.

Game played at San Sebastian between Messrs. DURAS and TEICHMANN.

(Ruy Lopez.)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to K 3rd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. P to K Kt 4th	
3. B to Kt 5th	P to Q R 3rd		Otherwise his Bishop is lost by P to Kt 4th.
4. B to R 4th	Kt to B 3rd		
5. P to Q 3rd	P to Q 3rd	17.	
6. P to B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	18. B to Q 3rd	B to Kt 4th
7. P to Q 4th	B to Q 2nd	19. B takes B	Kt to K B 5th
8. P takes P	P takes P	20. Castles	Q to B 3rd
9. Q to K 2nd	B to Kt 2nd	21. P to R 3rd	Kt to B 5th
10. B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd	22. B to K 7th	K R to K sq
11. B to R 4th	Castles	23. B to Kt 4th	K R to Q sq
		24. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
		25. R takes R (ch)	

Black has handled the opening skillfully. His K P has been the objective of attack, but he has so played that he could always gain the adverse K P in return.

Looking at the effect of the Knight's subsequent entrance into the game, B takes Kt seems desirable.

12. Q Kt to Q 2nd Q to K sq
13. P to K R 3rd

14. B to B 2nd Kt to K R 4th
15. Q to B sq Kt to Q R 4th

White resigns.

The annual chess match by cablegram between America and Great Britain, played at the Hotel Cecil on April 21 and 22, resulted in a victory for the home team by six to four. By this success the Sir George Newnes Challenge Cup becomes the absolute property of the City of London Chess Club, having been won three years in succession.

The King and Queen have both granted warrants of appointment to Mr. M. F. Dent, of 34, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, as Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to their Majesties.

At the second motor-race meeting at Brooklands, users of "Shell" spirit, as at the first gathering, captured the majority of the prizes, taking seventeen out of twenty-seven, made up of six firsts, five seconds, and six thirds. In his magnificent flight from London to Paris—one of the longest point-to-point aerial journeys on record—M. Pierre Prier trusted to "Shell" to take him through his daring adventure, with the happiest result.

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